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1928


TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

LV

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Vol. XLV (Nos. 1 to 4)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Monday, the 26th November 1928.

Tuesday, the 27th November 1928.

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. *Viscount* GOSCHEN OF HAWKHURST, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. Took his seat on 14th April 1924.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 27th December 1924 and is in charge of the following portfolios :--

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely :—
   - (*a*) Assessment and collection of land revenue.
   - (*b*) Maintenance of land records; survey for revenue purposes; records of rights.
   - (*c*) Laws regarding land tenures; relations of landlords and tenants; collection of rents.
   - (*d*) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates.
   - (*e*) Land improvement and agricultural loans.
   - (*f*) Colonization and disposal of crown lands.
   - (*g*) Management of Government estates.
   - (*h*) Panchayat forests.
2. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments; water storage and water power.
3. Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon.
4. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.
5. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under sub-section (1) of section 4 and declarations under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said sub-sections appertains to a transferred subject.
6. Development of mineral resources.
7. Protection of wild birds and animals.
8. Agency tracts.
9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
10. Elections for Indian and Provincial legislatures.
11. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India
12. General service questions.
13. Provincial Gazetteers.
14. Office procedure.
15. Secretariat.
16. Yeomiahs, inams and hereditary pensions.
17. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Geological survey.
2. Mineral development.
3. Botanical survey.
4. Survey of India.
5. Zoological survey.
6. Meteorology.
7. Census and Statistics
8. All-India services.
9. Territorial changes.
10. Immovable property in possession of the Governor-General in Council.
11. Public Services Commission.
12. Reforms.

2. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, *Kt.*, Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D.
2. Regulation of betting and gambling.
3. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
4. Control of poisons.
5. Control of vehicles.
6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
8. Laccadives.
9. European vagrancy.
10. European and Anglo-Indian education.
11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
12. Government Houses ; Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor.
13. Stationery and Government Presses.
14. Industrial matters included under the following heads :—
    - (*a*) Factories.
    - (*b*) Settlement of labour disputes.
    - (*c*) Boilers.
    - (*d*) Gas.
    - (*e*) Smoke nuisances.
    - (*f*) Welfare of labour including depressed classes.
15. Criminal tribes.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Control of petroleum and explosives.
2. Central police organization.
3. Arms and ammunition.
4. Emigration and immigration.
5. Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

3. The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Provincial finance.
2. Pensions.
3. Local Fund audit.
4. Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.
5. Central Record office.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. (a) Defence of India.
   (b) Naval and Military works and cantonments.
2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz.
3. Relations with States in India.
4. Political charges.
5. Communications.
6. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.
7. Sources of all-India revenues.
8. Currency and coinage.
9. Public debt of India.
10. Savings banks.
11. Indian Audit Department.
12. Commerce, including banks and insurance.
13. Trading companies and other associations.
14. Opium (central questions regarding—).
15. Central research.
16. Ecclesiastical.
17. Archæology.
18. Regulation of ceremonials, titles, order of precedence and civil uniform.
19. Subjects not allocated elsewhere.

4. The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, Law Member. Took his seat on 25th April 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province.
2. Provincial law reports.
3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees.
4. Escheats.
5. Coroners.
6. Treasure trove.
7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps.
8. Prisons and prisoners.
9. Industrial matters included under the following head: Electricity, including hydro-electric schemes.
10. Forests (including cinchona) except panchayat forests.
11. Minor ports.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Civil law.
2. Inventions and designs.
3. Copyright.
4. Criminal law.
5. Major ports.
6. Shipping and navigation.
7. Lighthouses.
8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

Ministers.

1. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

(1) Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian education).
(2) Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.
(3) Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
(4) Local Self-Government including village panchayats.
(5) Religious and Charitable Endowments.

2. The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

(1) Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.
(2) Excise.
(3) Registration.
(4) Medical administration.
(5) Pilgrimages within British India.
(6) Public health and sanitation and vital statistics.
(7) Weights and measures.

3. The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

(1) Agriculture.
(2) Civil Veterinary Department.
(3) Co-operative societies.
(4) Development of industries.
(5) Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.).
(6) Fisheries.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu, B.A., B.L.

Deputy President.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan.
Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. C. Satagopa Achariyar Avargal, B.A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

	Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1.	Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur (*Chairman*).	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
2.	Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
3.	Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot *cum* Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
4.	Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
5.	Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
6.	Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.	NOMINATED.
7.	Anjaneyulu, P. ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
8.	Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
9.	Ari Gowder, H. B. ...	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
10.	Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
11.	Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ...	Tanjore and Trichinopoly *cum* Madura (Christian).
12.	Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13.	Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	NOMINATED.
14.	Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
15.	Bhanoji Rao, A. V. ...	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
16.	Bheemayya, J. ...	NOMINATED.
17.	Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
18.	Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
19.	Congreve, C. R. T. ...	Madras Planters—Planting.
20.	Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. W. E.	NOMINATED.
21.	Davis, J. A. ...	Anglo-Indian.
22.	Dorai Raja, S. N. ...	NOMINATED.
23.	Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
24.	Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
25.	Foulkes, R. ...	NOMINATED.
26.	Gangadhara Siva, M. V. ...	NOMINATED.
27.	Gnanavaram Pillai, P. J. ...	NOMINATED.
28.	Gopala Menon, C. ...	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
29.	Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
30.	Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
31.	Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...	NOMINATED.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
32. Harisarvottama Rao, G.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
33. Hearson, H. F. P.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
34. John, V. Ch.	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).
35. Kaleswara Rao, A.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
36. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
37. Karant, K. R.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
38. Kay, Kenneth	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
39. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
40. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
41. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
42. Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, K.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
43. Krishnan, K.	NOMINATED.
44. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.	EX OFFICIO.
45. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
46. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. (*Chairman*).	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
48. Kuppuswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
49. Madhavan Nayar, K.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
50. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
51. Mallayya, B. S.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
52. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
53. Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.	EX OFFICIO.
54. Marudavanam Pillai, C.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
55. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura *cum* Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
56. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
57. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	EX OFFICIO.
58. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
59. Muniswami Pillai, V. I. (*Chairman*).	NOMINATED.
60. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman.	West Coast Landholders.
61. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural
62 Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. (*Minister*).	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
63. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (*Deputy President*).	NOMINATED.
64. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
65. Nagan Gowda, R.	NOMINATED.
66 Nanjappah 'Bahadur', Subadar-Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
67. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (*President*).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
68. Narayana Raju, D.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
69. Narayana Rao, Mothay ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
70. Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Ar....	Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.
71. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED.
72. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
73. Obi Reddi, C.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
74. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
75. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
76. Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
77. Premayya, G. R.	NOMINATED.
78. Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED.
79. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayaningar).	North Central Landholders
80. Rajan, P. T.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
81. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
82. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ...	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
83. Raman Menon, K. P. ...	Malabar N.-M. Rural.
84. Ramanath Goenka	NOMINATED.
85. Ramasomayajulu, C.	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
86. Ramaswami Ayyar, U. ...	Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
87. Ramjee Rao, V.	NOMINATED.
88. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
89. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural
90. Robertson, R. J. C.	Madras Trades Association.
91. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ...	NOMINATED.
92. Saldanha, J. A.	West Coast, Indian Christian.
93. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
94. Sarabha Reddi, K.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
95. Satyamurti, S.	Madras University.
96. Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. (*Minister*).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
97. Shetty, A. B.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
98. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
99. Siva Raj, N.	NOMINATED.
100. Siva Rao, P.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
101. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
102. Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., S. H. ...	NOMINATED.
103. Soundarapandia Nadar, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
104. Souter, I.C.S., C. A.	NOMINATED.
105. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
106. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. (*Chairman*).	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
107. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ...	NOMINATED.
108. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (*Minister*).	South Central Landholders.
109. Subrahmanya Moopanar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
110. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
111. Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
112. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Muhammadan Rural.
113. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
114. Tampoe, I.C.S., A. McG. C. ...	NOMINATED.
115. Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Indian Christian.
116 Tulasiram, L. K.	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
117. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
118. Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.	EX OFFICIO.
119. Vanavudaiya Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
120. Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
121. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
123. Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
124. Venkataratnam, B.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
125. Venkiah, S.	NOMINATED.
126. Watson, I.C.S., H. A.	NOMINATED.
127. Wright, W. O.	European.
128. Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).	Northern Landholders, II.
129. Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).	Northern Landholders, I.
130. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
131. Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
132. Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubramaniya Tevar Thirthapathi).	Southern Landholders.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133.	Corley, F. E.	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act.
134.	Ramalinga Reddi, C.	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Andhra University Act.
135.	Smith, W. E.	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act and the Andhra University Act. Annamalai University Bill.
136.	Cunningham, C. B.	NOMINATED for the Bill to suppress Brothels and Immoral Traffic.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Third Session of the Third Legislative Council under the Government of India Act, 1919.

VOLUME XLV.

Monday, the 26th November 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Corley, Mr. F. E.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kenneth Kay, Mr.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raju Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachenda Bahadur Varu).
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. W. E.
Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Swami, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new Members were sworn in :—

1. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD BAZL-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E.
2. Mr. R. J. C. ROBERTSON.
3. Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Prohibition of irrigation by open cuts in the upper reaches of the main channel under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

*610 Q.—Mr G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answers to question No. 1618 answered on 28th February 1928,—

(*a*) whether the report of the Revenue Board has been received on the question of prohibiting the system of irrigation by open cuts in the upper reaches of the main channel under the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal, what the report is and what action the Government have taken or propose to take on that report;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that M.R.Ry. Medam Venkayya Garu petitioned the Collector on 5th May 1926 after the jamabandi referred to in paragraph 3 of the answer to (*b*) and sent reminders on 24th May 1926, 7th June 1926, 5th July 1926, 17th September 1926, 27th October 1926, 17th February 1927, 30th May 1927, 6th June 1927 and 29th June 1927 and whether in any correspondence on the subject he was ever told that he and other ryots or he or other ryots had agreed to bear the whole or part of the cost;

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(c) what the 'accepted policy' is that is referred to in paragraph 2 of answer to (b), whether any previous published orders exist which enunciate that policy and whether 'a working policy in this particular case' arrived at by the Executive Engineer and the Collector in consultation is in consonance with that accepted policy;

(d) whether the Executive Engineer was called upon to submit a report on this question by the Collector and, if so, what that report is; and

(e) whether any other officer or officers of the Government was or were called upon to report on this question after the presentation of a petition by Mr. Venkayya; if so, what the report is?

A.—(a), (d) & (e) The following papers [a] are laid on the table. They explain what the problem is of which Mr. Venkayya's case is an example. There may be other reports on the subject which has long been under discussion but the Government do not propose to call for or publish them:—

B.P. Rout. No. 5979, dated 13th October 1927.

Official Memorandum No. 4730 B/27-1, Revenue, dated 9th December 1927.

B.P. Rout. No. 3109, dated 10th May 1928, with enclosures.

The Government have approved of the action taken by the Board as reported in paragraph 3 of their Proceedings No. 3109, dated 10th May 1928, and await the further report therein promised.

(b) Copies of petitions submitted to the Collector on the dates mentioned (except 29th June 1927) have been submitted to the Government. The latter part of the question is not understood.

(c) The accepted policy referred to is that in each irrigation system Government controls the distribution of water up to a certain point only, thereafter leaving it to the ryots to regulate. Generally that point is the sluice in the channel under Government management. As the application of this policy must vary considerably according to local circumstances it is not formally enunciated in published orders but practically applied in the working of actual systems. In the case of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal the principle finds recognition, for example, in rule VIII of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal water-rate rules, which are published in Board's Standing Orders, Volume II. The idea of the Executive Engineer and the Collector appears to have been to work out an application of this principle suitable to the case before them.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member, with reference to the answer to (c), whether the rule of the Board's Standing Order referred to is rule VIII or rule VII, which runs as follows:—Distributory channels which supply more than one village will be controlled by the canal officers and channels which supply only a single village will be managed by the ryots themselves under the supervision of the village officers. There is no rule VIII in Board's Standing Order No. 4. It is rule VII that applies here."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I accept the correction, Sir."

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 111—115 infra.

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, with regard to this particular channel, whether the distributor taking off from this so-called water course was not repaired by Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It is a sluice that was repaired Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I am speaking of the distributary channel that takes off from this so-called water course. Was it or was it not repaired by the Government and a masonry work erected thereon to carry the water almost to the verge of the river Tungabhadra ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I must ask for notice, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the vent-way under question was reduced in about 1921 and, as open cuts are indiscriminately made, whether the ryots at the tail end are not suffering badly ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not know. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether at any time Mr. Venkayya was aware of any promise made by the ryots and whether at any jamabandi he was told that there was a promise by the ryots that they would construct this channel ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I could not say, Sir, what Mr. Venkayya's knowledge might be."

Legislative

Members of the Legislative Council appointed to posts under Government.

* 611 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the Members of this Council who have been appointed to posts under Government or have been nominated to honorary offices since the beginning of this Council ;

(b) the nature of the posts or the offices to which they have been appointed or nominated ; and

(c) the reasons why they were preferred to others ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A list [a] furnishing the information is laid on the table.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Considering that 53 hon. Members of this Council have been rewarded by the Government in one way or other, may I know whether the Government in making these appointments have ever considered the possible effect on Members of this Council of such distribution of favours among them ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" They are not favours, Sir ; they are duties."

(Mr. S. Satyamurti : Oh !)

Loans

Applications for loans for sinking wells from the Chingleput district.

* 612 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the district of Chingleput applications for loans are not promptly attended to by the officers concerned ; and

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 116—118 infra.

(*b*) whether the Government will, in view of the prevalence of famine conditions in the district, consider the advisability of appointing special officers to attend to applications for loans?

A.—(*a*) The Government are not aware that the fact is as stated.

(*b*) The Government are not aware of the prevalence of famine conditions and do not see the need for appointing special officers for loans work. Under the rules in the Takkavi Manual, Collectors are competent to employ temporary establishments, when necessary, for the speedy disposal of loan applications.

Public Service

Prohibition of Government servants from becoming members of trade unions.

* 613 *Q.*—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether orders have been passed by the Government prohibiting the Government servants from becoming members of a Trade Union registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926?

A.—The Government of India have under consideration the question of the registration of associations of Government servants under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, and have informed local Governments that pending a decision on the revision of the rules governing the formation and conduct of such associations, they think it inadvisable that the associations should apply for registration. Till final orders on the subject are received therefrom, the local Government have instructed Government servants not to be members of an association seeking registration as a Trade Union.

Communal representation in the public services.

* 614 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have recently considered the question of communal representation in the public services;

(*b*) whether they have issued a Government Order on the subject referred to in (*a*);

(*c*) whether they will place on the table their decisions on the question referred to in (*a*); and

(*d* whether they have come to a decision on or have under consideration the question of penalising Government servants belonging to a particular community on account of their birth in the matter of promotions?

A.—(*a*) The question that has been under the consideration of Government is that of the representation of different communities in recruitment to the public services rather than that of their representation in the public services though no doubt recruitment of different communities must eventually lead to those communities being represented in the public service.

(*b*) Orders have issued regarding recruitment to certain services and are under consideration regarding the rest.

(*c*) A statement will be placed on the table when the consideration of the subject is complete.

(*d*) The answer to both clauses of the question is in the negative.

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Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the orders relate to recruitment alone or whether they relate to promotions also ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS .—" Recruitment, Sir."

Mr K. R. KARANT :—" With reference to clause (*a*), may I ask whether the recruitment includes promotion, whether it means recruitment at every stage, in every grade of the service or only initial recruitment to the service ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I may say, Sir, that in answer to a question put by Mr. Satyamurti, a much fuller statement has been given, and if the hon. Member would wait till it appears on the paper, he will perhaps find his question answered."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I could not hear a syllable of what the hon. Revenue Member said, Sir,"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am sorry I have lost my voice."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" With reference to the answer just given, I do not find the answer to my supplementary question anywhere in the answers furnished to-day."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It is not here."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Is the rule uniformly applied to all services or does it vary in different services ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MAJORIBANKS :—" That again is answered in connexion with the other question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to give the number of the other question."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It is not yet on the paper. Full information is given there ; if the hon. Member would wait till that question appears on paper, he will have the answers to his questions. I cannot remember now all that is said there."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether recruitment here includes also appointment to new cadres or new grades created in the service ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Recruitment is a vague expression ; it may be either recruitment from outside or recruitment in certain services which is done partly by selection from lower subordinate services. Recruitment includes both."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it, therefore, in view of the answer of the hon. the Revenue Member, that what the Government is considering is not only the question of initial recruitment as it is usually called, but also weighting the scales in favour of certain communities at the stage where selection grades are made ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I would not say so ; recruitment may be either from outside or from inside the Government service. Recruitment covers both."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it, therefore, that recruitment of the latter class is from inside the Government service, from subordinate and other services, to higher grades, and may I ask whether that is also contemplated by Government to be made on communal considerations ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I have already said that all this is explained in the hon. Member's other question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is it open to the Members on the Treasury Bench, Sir, to refer to an answer to a question which is not before the House ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I have only referred to it for the sake of convenience. If the hon. Member presses his question I would ask for notice."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" With reference to the answer to (*b*), may I know which are the services in regard to which orders have been issued ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*d*) of the question, may I know whether the answer of the Government meant that no member of any Government service would be penalised on account of his birth in the matter of promotions ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know then, Sir, with reference to an earlier answer, whether the Government by promoting men belonging to a particular community over the heads of several others belonging to another community who may be at least as efficient if not more efficient and loyal to the Government, propose to penalise the latter, to use the words of the phrase in the question, and to deny them the rights which shall accrue to them by efficient and loyal service, on no consideration save that of birth or community ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The hon. Member begs the question, Sir. It is not a question of promotion but one of recruitment."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether promotions have not been made in previous years by applying the principle of selection ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, if these promotions have ever been made on considerations other than those of efficiency and loyalty in service to Government, till now ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not suppose these considerations are ignored now."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if communal considerations are going to be given effect to, whether such considerations had till now governed any—I won't call them appointments, I will call them—promotions, to use the hon. the Revenue Member's phrase, whether till now with regard to any selection grade, the Government of Madras have decided the question on the basis of the community of the individual concerned ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" At the instance of this House, this Government accepted the principle in 1922, that the appointments should be made on such considerations. The complaint of the House ever since has been that this has not been carried into practice."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" With reference to (*b*), may I know whether these orders are merely departmental orders or have they taken the form of statutory rules ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" They are executive orders and not statutory rules."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB :—" May I know whether direct recruitment has not been made at different stages in the services, for instance, directly to the district judgeships ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" There is direct recruitment in certain cases, Sir."

11-15 a.m. *Concession to ex-army men in the Medical Department to count their military service with civil service.*

*615 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the officers of the Covenanted Services are given the concession of counting their military service, if any, with their civil service ;

(*b*) if so, whether ex-army men subsequently recruited to the Judicial department have been or will be conceded the same concessions ; and

(*c*) if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*) The concession of counting military service as civil service for purposes of pay, seniority and pension has been granted to all the All-India Services. In the case of the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service the pay and seniority concessions are granted with reference to the age of the candidates at the time of their entry into the Civil and Police Services. As regards pension, officers of the Indian Civil Service are allowed to count up to two years, while those of the Indian Police Service up to four years In the case of other All-India Services, military service up to a maximum of four years has been allowed to count towards all the three concessions.

(*b*) & (*c*) Provincial Services have been allowed the concession in regard to pension. It has been refused in respect of seniority as it would affect the prospects of men already in service. It is under consideration in respect of pay.

Grant of free quarters or house allowance to Government clerks in big towns.

*616 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that clerks of various Government departments working in big towns are put to inconvenience on account of the high rates of house-rent and of the long distance in many cases from their houses to their offices ;

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(b) whether the Government have considered the desirability of giving such clerks free quarters or some allowance towards house-rent, etc., and if so, with what result; and

(c) whether the Government have any objection to consider over the matter carefully and to come to some favourable conclusion at an early date, if they have not already done so?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government are aware that the difficulties referred to exist and their attention has been specially drawn to the case of Vizagapatam. The Government have given the matter careful consideration and are disposed to view that the most satisfactory solution would be to provide Government quarters, recovering rents from the occupants. The question of providing such quarters at Vizagapatam town is under their consideration. They consider that the problem can be most satisfactorily dealt with in this manner and they do not contemplate the grant of house-rent allowances.

Depressed Classes

Application for boarding grants to depressed classes students.

*617 *Q.*—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any requisitions were received during the last four months by the Labour Commissioner for boarding grants for depressed classes students studying in the first form and upwards from the various districts; if so, from how many districts and what is the amount involved;

(*b*) whether these requisitions were considered favourably; and

(*c*) if any of these requisitions were refused, whether the Government will be pleased to make special provision to meet these requisitions?

A.—(*a*) Yes; from two districts—
from Salem for Rs. 2,000;
from Nilgiris—amount not specified.

(*b*) The Commissioner could not comply with the requests as the boarding grants placed at his disposal are earmarked for particular communities. The application from Salem which was a request for help in the shape of boarding grants for a newly started hostel for depressed classes was sanctioned by Government.

(*c*) The question of making larger provision for the purpose in the Budget Estimate for 1929–30 is under consideration.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member the 'particular communities' mentioned in answer to clause (*b*) and the amount earmarked for each?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I should like to have notice of the question."

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Admission to the Paddison Hostel.

*618 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received for admission to the Paddison Hostel from the old and new students during the current official year; and

(b) how many old and new students were admitted?

A.—(a) From old students 53; from new students 71.

(b) Old students 44; new students 11.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I find from the answer that only 44 out of the 53 old students and 11 out of the 71 new students were admitted. May I know whether it is want of accommodation in the hostel or insufficiency of funds in the budget that prevented the Government from admitting all the students?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is want of accommodation, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"What is the extent of accommodation available, Sir?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There is accommodation for 55."

Central Record Office

Work done in the Madras Record office after Mr. Dodwell's retirement.

*619-A Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what work remained to be done in the Madras Record office when Mr. Dodwell left India on retirement in 1922 and whether any full-time officer was appointed soon after his leaving Madras in order to finish the remaining work, if any;

(b) what work was done under publication, research, etc., after Mr. Dodwell's departure to England in 1922 and till the present Curator took charge; and

(c) whether any whole-time officer was attending to such work?

A.—(a) & (c) The current work of the Record office to meet all requirements of the administration never ceases, nor can the task of preserving, repairing, arranging, selecting, printing and publishing the old records ever cease either. Every year adds to the volume of records to which these processes have to be applied. There has always been a full-time officer in charge of the Record office since Mr. Dodwell left. His status and qualifications have, however, varied from time to time.

(b) A statement [a] is placed on the table.

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a Printed as Appendix III on page 118 infra.

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Action taken on the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

*619-B Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the position of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Record-keeper of the Government of India Records Department, in relation to the Provincial Record office and its Curator;

(*b*) in what manner the Indian Historical Commission and the Record-keeper of the Government of India regulate the work and activities of the Madras Record office;

(*c*) whether any work has been undertaken by the Madras Record office at the instance of the Indian Historical Records Commission or the Government of India Record Department;

(*d*) what progress has been made in the direction of those items of work; and

(*e*) what action, if any, has been taken by the Madras Government in pursuance of Resolution VII of the Indian Historical Records Commission passed at its Lahore Session in 1920 regarding the linking of the University with the Record office?

A.—(*a*) The Curator of the Madras Record office is ex-officio a member of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Record-keeper of the Government of India Records Department is ex-officio Secretary to the Commission. There is no other connexion.

(*b*) The Indian Historical Records Commission and the Record-keeper of the Government of India do not regulate the work and activities of the Madras Record office in any way.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Does not arise.

(*e*) The resolution in question was brought to the notice of the University of Madras.

Preservation of records in the Madras Record office.

*619-C Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps have been taken by the Government to preserve the records in the Madras Record office in tact against the destructive action of tropical heat on the records; and

(*b*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of appointing a local committee to advise and help the Record office in the matter of securing greater access by the public to these records?

A.—(*a*) The buildings are specially designed to protect the records from damp and at the same time expose them to diffused light and fresh air. The walls are provided with glazed tiles and the records are kept in open iron racks far removed from the walls. The fluted glass windows admit diffused light; while free flow of air is ensured by providing electric fans and cowle ventilators.

The new block, which will soon be ready, is of improved design. The windows face north and south and the records will be better protected from the heat of morning and evening sun. Better ventilation is provided by exhaust fans and geared windows.

Damaged records are systematically mended. A special section consisting of one mending assistant specially trained at the Imperial Record Office, Calcutta, and a staff of attenders also specially trained, are attending to this work.

The older records are being typed and printed, and this reduces the necessity for handling the old volumes.

(b) The question of making better provision for students is under the consideration of Government. They do not think it necessary to appoint a committee for the purpose.

Civil Justice

Levy of special fee for urgent certified copies in civil courts.

* 620 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether Government have taken any steps since October 1927 to enable applicants to obtain certified copies of civil court proceedings within one day by levying a special fee as in the Registration offices?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the Government have at any time considered this matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes, Sir. The Government consulted the High Court and the High Court stated that the proposal was both undesirable and impracticable."

Forests

Sale of agricultural implements by the District Forest Officer, Kurnool East.

* 621 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the notification of sale of agricultural implements by the District Forest Officer, Kurnool East, at page 46 of the Forest Supplement to the *Kurnool District Gazette*, dated 3rd August 1928, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the contractors who work the coupes mentioned in paragraph 2 of the notification are required by the contract—

(i) to earmark any species or numbers of trees for the manufacture of agricultural implements;

(ii) to maintain a register of sales of agricultural implements;

(iii) to sell these agricultural implements to the ryots of the districts in preference to others; and

(iv) to issue receipts for the amounts they receive for sale of agricultural implements at stated rates?

A.—(i) No.

(ii) No. But a register of permits showing the description of produce sold with the amount realized is maintained by contractors.

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(iii) Yes, under one of the conditions of the agreement, the contractor is required to comply with the demand of the public for fuel for genuine domestic consumption or for timber for the local industrial works of the villages, at the departmental rates.

(iv) Receipts are issued by the contractors in the form of permits to the purchasers.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—"In view of the fact that the contractors are not keeping on to the contract, may I know whether the Government are prepared to ask for a register of sales of agricultural implements and see that some species are earmarked for the manufacture of agricultural implements ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—"I shall consider the suggestion of my hon. Friend."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—"What are the steps the Government have taken to see that the timber made available for the manufacture of agricultural implements is really fit for the purpose ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—"So far as I know there has been no complaint. If my hon. Friend asserts that there is a complaint I shall be glad to make enquiries."

Notification of sale of agricultural implements by the District Forest Officer, Kurnool.

*622 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have perused the notification of sale of agricultural implements by the District Forest Officer, Kurnool East, at page 46 of the Forest Supplement to the *Kurnool District Gazette*, dated 3rd August 1928 ;

(b) whether this notification was published in consultation with the Collector of Kurnool ; and

(c) if so, whether he approved of such a notification ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) No. But the Government understand that the Collector had approved of the essentials of this notification in April 1926 and that since then a notification on the approved lines has been issued each year. The Conservator has been instructed to see that such notifications are published in future with the previous approval of the Collector in each case.

Enquiry into the death of Mr. Ponnayya.

*623 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: With reference to the answers given to my question No. 1818 on the 29th March 1928, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 14 villagers of the village of Thirumulla were summoned for enquiry at Thirumulla Range office on the 18th November 1926 held by the Assistant Conservator of Forests touching the matter of the death of Ponnayya, the Ranger ; and if they have no information, whether they will enquire into the matter ;

(*b*) whether the Government have 'looked into the matter' of the conduct of the Sub-Inspector against whom the Divisional Officer of Markapur had made remarks in this case;

(*c*) whether the Government have decided that the enquiry by the Sub-Inspector and his chief on the spot and by the Sub-Magistrate sitting at Giddalur were sufficient to satisfy the ends of justice in this case;

(*d*) whether the Government have taken from Mr. Saiduddin Ahmed Sahib Bahadur, District Forest Officer, any statement as to what conversation passed exactly between the District Forest Officer and Mr. Ponnayya for 15 minutes at 1 p.m. and half an hour between 6 and 7 p.m. on that fateful day;

(*e*) whether the Government have ever tried to ascertain who were all present about the scene in or about the place of the conversation and what they had to state in connexion with the death of Mr. Ponnayya; and

(*f*) whether the Government have taken an explanation from the said District Forest Officer why he considered it necessary to hold two long conversations with a ranger who was under suspension?

A.—(*a*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The Government have taken no statement. A report of what transpired then was made by the District Forest Officer in a letter to the Conservator under date 21st September 1926.

(*e*) The statement of the persons present at or near the scene were taken by the Taluk and Stationary Sub-Magistrate at the enquiry held on 19th September 1926 and 23rd October 1926.

(*f*) No. The Government have not considered it necessary to take any such explanation.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know with reference to the answer to clause (*b*) of this question what has really been done in the matter and how the Government have disposed of the question?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"From enquiries carefully made, the Government are convinced that the Sub-Inspector is not in any way to blame."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"May I know under what circumstances the ranger met with his death?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"He committed suicide."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether, after the event and after so much of doubt cast upon the affair in so far as the enquiry was conducted only by the Inspector and Circle Inspector on the spot, the Government are not prepared to take an explanation from the District Forest Officer as to why he considered it necessary to hold two long conversations with the ranger?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As a matter of fact, with reference to the first part of my hon. Friend's question, I may say that it is not only the Circle Inspector and the Magistrate that made enquiries, but the Deputy Superintendent of Police also made enquiries; the District Superintendent of Police made enquiries and the District Magistrate went through all the records and was satisfied that the conclusion arrived at by the Police officers was right.

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"With reference to the second part of my hon. Friend's question, my answer is that in the report sent by the District Forest Officer he says that there were no long conversations. There were two conversations, one at about 1 p.m. and the other in the evening and there was nothing particular in those conversations. They were only ordinary conversations."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the first conversation did not last for 15 minutes and the second for 30 minutes?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"No."

Shooting of a rogue elephant in Puttur taluk.

*624 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(a) to place on the table of this House the communication L. Dis. C. No. 1887/Sub. 28, dated 29th May 1928, of the President, Puttur Taluk Board, in regard to the shooting of a rogue elephant and the reply communication of the District Forest Officer concerned to the former; and

(b) to state what objections the Government have to take immediate steps themselves and have the animal shot at their own expense?

A.—(a) The papers [a] are placed on the table.

(b) No special Government establishment is maintained for the destruction of rogue elephants. The declaration of a wild elephant as a rogue is usually sufficient to attract sportsmen.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"In view of the fact that this elephant has been out at large for over two years, do the Government consider that simply notifying it is enough?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The District Forest Officer has also suggested to the Collector the need for granting a special permit to a very good shikari, one Kalleri Ramachandra Ayyar, to go and shoot even in the reserved forest."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Any reward, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"As a matter of fact, the tusks in such cases are given, if applied for."

Education

Establishment of vocational schools.

*625 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any vocational schools have been established during 1927–28; and

(b) whether any and, if so, what steps have been taken by Government for the spread of vocational education during 1927–28?

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a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 119–120 infra.

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No new vocational school was established by Government in the year 1927–28. The schools already in existence were continued during the year and grants were given to schools under private management.

If by the expression ' vocational schools ' the hon. Member refers to schools which make provision for manual training, the Government sanctioned the opening of new manual training classes in three Government training schools and also sanctioned grants for the opening of such classes in several secondary and elementary schools under local bodies and aided agencies.

Establishment of girls' schools in additional centres.

* 626 *Q.*—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government propose to establish high schools for girls in any additional centres;

(*b*) if so, when; and

(*c*) what are the centres selected by Government?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The question of opening additional secondary schools for girls is under consideration.

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao:—" May I know when the question will be settled, Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—" The Government are considering the question of having additional secondary schools even in this financial year."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—" May I know how long this has been engaging the attention of the hon. Minister?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—" This has been engaging my attention only for the last six months. That is why my hon. Friend is not aware of it."

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu:—" May I know whether it is only the question of additional centres that is under consideration or whether it is the whole question that is under consideration?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—" The question where these schools ought to be located is under consideration."

Conveyance arrangements for students of the Lady Willingdon Teaching College for Women.

* 627 *Q.*—Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he is aware that students of the Indian Christian Hostel attached to the Lady Willingdon Teaching College for Women feel great hardship in having to walk a long distance owing to the change of location from Triplicane to Mylapore; and

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(b) whether the Government will be pleased to make some arrangement for free conveyances for the students on school days until accommodation is found near the college ?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) In view of the fact that the hostel is only a mile from the college, the Government do not consider that the provision of conveyance is necessary.

Prevention of smoking in schools and colleges.

* 628 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty : With reference to the answer to my question No. 38 answered on 3rd September 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Public Instruction has since received the complete reports regarding the effect of his circular of 1925 in preventing smoking in schools and colleges ; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House all the information received on this subject ?

A.—(a) The Director of Public Instruction states that replies are awaited from fifteen aided colleges.

(b) The question of placing the reports on the table of the House will be considered after their receipt from the Director of Public Instruction.

Local Boards

Grant for the new alignment of the road from Petcheruvu to Srisailam.

* 629 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the replies given to question No. 86 on 4th September 1928 what amount the Government are now prepared to allot for the proposed new alignment of the road from Petcheruvu to Srisailam ?

A.—The question of a grant will be considered after the alignment of the road and its estimated cost have been definitely settled.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister for Education and Local Self-Government will take steps to expedite the matter as very likely he will not be in office after the next elections ? "

The hon. the President :—" The hon. Member is requested to confine himself only to putting his supplementary question."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I know how long this consideration will last and when the work will be commenced ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" The Government have first of all to consider the financial aspect in putting the trunk roads in order. Then only they will consider the financial effect of this proposal."

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Maintenance of the Mantralamma-Kanama Road.

* 630 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have considered the suggestion made by the District Board Engineer, Kurnool, that the Mantralamma-Kanama Road, i.e., Bellary-Guntur Road, should be made a first-class trunk road and maintained by the Government and if they have considered, what they have decided to do; and

(*b*) whether the Government have considered the desirability of improving and maintaining the road from Kollapenta to Petcheruvu in view of the suggestions made by the District Board Engineer and if so, what they have decided to do?

A.—(*a*) The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

(*b*) The suggestion is under consideration along with the proposal for the construction of a road to Srisailam.

Access of depressed classes to wells or tanks under local bodies.

* 631 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any wells or tanks in charge of local bodies to which access is denied to members of the depressed classes; and

(*b*) whether any Government Order or circular has at any time been issued declaring that such public wells and tanks should be open to the use and enjoyment of all classes of people, irrespective of caste and creed?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information whether there are any tanks or wells in charge of local bodies to which access is denied to members of the depressed classes.

(*b*) A copy of the Government Order [a] (G.O. No. 2660, L. & M., dated the 25th September 1924) on the subject is placed on the table.

Mr. M V. Gangadhara Siva:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for information regarding clause (*a*), Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"Yes, Sir."

Publication in the Gazette of the names of members elected to the East Godavari District Board.

* 632 Q.—Mr. B. Venkataratnam: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that eight members were elected from the Rajahmundry Taluk Board to the East Godavari District Board on 1st September 1928;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the President, Rajahmundry Taluk Board, despatched the list of names so elected to the President, East Godavari District Board, and to the Government;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the names were not gazetted; and if so, why;

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[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 120 infra.

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the President, East Godavari District Board, although he received the names from the President, Rajahmundry Taluk Board, has not forwarded them to the Government; and

(*e*) whether the Government will be pleased to make arrangements for gazetting the names at once?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) The letter of the President of the East Godavari District Board forwarding the names of members elected to the District Board by the Rajahmundry Taluk Board was received by Government and after disposal of an objection to the validity of the election the names were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd October 1928.

Medical

Extension of the Royapetta Hospital buildings.

* 633 *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan:—Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a few houses in Kasim Sahib street abut into the compound of the Royapetta Hospital;

(*b*) whether they are in a most insanitary condition;

(*c*) whether there were several cases of cholera in these houses last year;

(*d*) whether cholera actually originated there in the Royapetta division;

(*e*) whether His Excellency the Governor, Lady Goschen, the medical officers in charge of the hospital and repeated memorials received from the public have urged the necessity of removing these houses and expanding the compound of the hospital;

(*f*) whether the scheme of expansion has been held up pending the removal of the Tuberculosis Hospital;

(*g*) how many years it is likely to take to bring this about; and

(*h*) whether, pending this scheme, the Government will, as an urgent measure, consider the advisability of acquiring those few houses in the compound?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The Government have no definite information but a memorial received from certain residents in July last contained the statement that there were cases of cholera in three of those houses last year.

(*d*) No. The epidemic broke out at the end of June 1927, but no case was reported for Royapetta until the third week of July.

(*e*) Memorials to the effect mentioned in the question have been received by the Government. A suggestion to the same effect has also been made by Viscountess Goschen in the visitors' book of the hospital.

(*f*), (*g*) & (*h*) The Government have decided that any scheme for the improvement of this hospital must take its place with reference to the claims of other hospitals in the city and the mufassal for expansion.

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Opening of a dispensary at Attur, Salem district.

* 634 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) why no provision has hitherto been made either by the Government or the Local Fund authorities for a hospital or dispensary in the taluk of Attur, Salem district;

(b) why there has been no Lady Medical Officer attached to any of the hospitals and dispensaries maintained by Government or by the local and municipal authorities in the district of Salem as a whole; and

(c) why no provision has been made hitherto for affording medical treatment and attendance to the women, and especially gosha ladies and children in Salem town, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Tiruchengodu, Namakkal, Harur, Hosur, Omalur, Yercaud, Denkerikota, Palakadi, Sankari, Kaveripatnam, Sendamangalam and such other centres in the Salem district which are largely populated by the Muslim community?

A.—(a) There is a Government hospital at Attur.

(b) Two lady medical officers are employed in the Queen Alexandra Hospital, Salem. The question of employing lady medical officers in other Government institutions is under consideration. As regards the appointment of lady doctors in medical institutions maintained by local bodies, it is for the local bodies themselves to take the initiative.

(c) There are medical institutions in all the stations mentioned in the question and they are open to all communities. The Government will be glad to consider any suggestions for increasing the existing provision.

Eligibility of Licensed Indian Medical Graduates for appointment as Medical practitioners.

* 635 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Licenced Indian Medical Graduates are qualified for appointment as medical practitioners;

(b) if they are, whether the Government propose to remove the restriction that the medical practitioners to be appointed for rural dispensaries by local boards should be only licensed medical practitioners; and

(c) whether the Government propose to give liberty to local boards to appoint qualified medical practitioners to rural dispensaries in consultation with the adviser to the Government on Indian Medicine, and not necessarily with that of the District Medical Officers who are allopathic doctors?

A.—(a) Yes, in institutions where Indian systems of medicine are practised.

(b) The matter is already engaging the attention of the Government.

(c) This question will arise only when that referred to in clause (b) has been decided.

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Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know when this will be settled and how long it has been under the consideration of Government ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" This question has been under the consideration of the Government since the report of the Principal of the School of Indian Medicine was received. I think orders will be passed soon. I am not able to say exactly when it will be done."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know when the report of the Principal was received ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The report reached us about three or four months ago."

Provision of more accommodation in the Mental Hospitals at Waltair, Madras and Calicut.

* 636 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have decided to provide more accommodation in the three Mental Hospitals at Waltair, Madras and Calicut respectively and, if so, to what extent and at what cost ;

(*b*) the progress made in the reorganization of the said hospitals so as to convert them into hospitals for scientific treatment of mental disorders ;

(*c*) the arrangements made for the separation of the acute, chronic, epileptic and recovering cases in these hospitals and the provision of padded cells for violent cases ;

(*d*) the reasons why no progress has been made in providing the hospital at Madras with an improved drainage system though its investigation was sanctioned so long ago as 1925 ;

(*e*) the daily average strength of European and Indian patients, the number of European and Indian patients for whom there is provision and the highest number of European and Indian patients accommodated on any one day respectively in the Madras Mental Hospital ; and

(*f*) why provision is made in the Madras hospital at 60 square feet per European patient as against 45 or 50 square feet for Indian patients ?

A.—(*a*) The Government have sanctioned as the first instalment of a scheme for improving and extending the accommodation in the Madras Mental Hospital the construction of a new enclosure for 100 female patients at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,13,400. The work has been started. Additional buildings to accommodate 30 patients have been sanctioned for the Calicut Mental Hospital at an approximate cost of Rs. 51,075. Proposals for further improvements and additions to this institution and for the extension of the Waltair Mental Hospital are under consideration.

(*b*) The nursing staff of the Mental Hospitals has been reorganized. The reorganization of the medical staff is under consideration. A selected assistant surgeon has been deputed to Europe and America for special training in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders and mental deficiency. The course of clinical studies in mental diseases in Medical Colleges and schools has been enlarged and improved. Proposals for

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the establishment of a home for mental defectives in Madras, the starting of mental clinics and the treatment of borderline cases of mental disorder in the important hospitals are being worked out.

(c) In the Madras Mental Hospital convalescent cases and epileptics are as far as possible separated from acute and chronic cases and lodged in separate blocks. In Calicut, epileptic cases are accommodated in single rooms as far as possible and recovering cases in general wards. There are two padded cells for epileptic cases in the Waltair Mental Hospital. There is considerable room for improvement of the arrangements in all the institutions and this is kept in view in working out proposals for additional buildings.

(d) The delay was due to the Sanitary Engineer not having sufficient outdoor staff to prepare the scheme. Plans and estimates have since been prepared and are under consideration.

(e) The information is furnished below :—

	Daily average strength up to the end of July 1928.	Accommodation available.	Highest number accommodated on any one day.
Europeans ...	150·66	151	151
Indians	690·07	577	698

(f) The differentiation in regard to the extent of accommodation provided in the building for European and Indian patients has been in existence ever since the hospital was instituted, but the additions which have been agreed to or are under contemplation will considerably increase the provision of accommodation for Indian patients.

Public Health

Sinking of wells in Kurnool district.

637 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what arrangements have been made for the district of Kurnool to find out the suitability of sites for sinking wells ;

(b) whether any arrangements have been made with the Industries department to enable presidents of taluk boards to requisition the aid of the boring establishments to find out by test borings if water would be available at the sites pitched upon ;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, what those arrangements are ; and

(d) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, whether the Government will consider the advisability of making suitable arrangements ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information. Under existing orders the health inspectors should inspect all sites selected for the sinking of new wells and should approve of them. Only cases of special difficulty are referred to the District Health Officer.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

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(*d*) The Government have recently examined the question of the help to be rendered to local bodies in connexion with the putting down of borings for the improvement of drinking water-supply and a copy of the orders[a] issued on the subject is laid on the table.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. Minister for Public Health, in view of the fact that drinking water is very scarce in my district . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is argumentative."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"The answer to clause (*a*) is that under existing orders the health inspectors should inspect all sites selected for the sinking of new wells and should approve of them. In view of the urgency of the matter, may I ask whether the hon. Minister will ask the district health officer to give him the whole scheme for the drinking water-supply of the district and carry out the experiments through the local boards as early as possible ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The local boards have to undertake the scheme for the supply of drinking water and no delay will be caused by the health staff."

Repairs to the well at Sindigeri village, Bellary taluk.

*638 *Q.*—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the one well used for taking drinking water in the village of Sindigeri, Bellary taluk, is in a dilapidated condition and, if so, what action has been taken to repair it ; and

(*b*) whether a bull fell into the well a year ago and, if so, what action was taken to see that such accidents do not recur ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"May I know whether the Government made any effort to get this information ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"No."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Will they now make some effort ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The Government thought that the hon. Member might get the information by addressing the taluk board president. Of course if the hon. Member finds it impossible to get the information that way, the Government will make enquiries and get the information."

Promotion of first-class vaccinators as health inspectors.

*639 *Q.*—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many first-class vaccinators were promoted as health inspectors on probation after April last ; and

(*b*) how many of them belong to the several communities ?

A.—(*a*) Twenty-one.

(*b*) Fourteen are Brahmans and seven are non-Brahmans.

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 121–122 infra.

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Alleged protest against vaccination as a safe method of preventing smallpox.

*640 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that there is a strong feeling against vaccination in England and India as a safe method of preventing smallpox;

(b) whether it is a fact that one Mr. K. V. Subramania Ayyar of Palghat is being prosecuted by the Municipal Council of Palghat for not getting his child vaccinated;

(c) whether the said Subramania Ayyar has presented a memorial to the said Municipal Council and to the Government that he has a conscientious objection to his child being vaccinated on religious, moral and sanitary grounds and if so, what has become of the memorial;

(d) whether the Government will get the necessary information from the Municipal Council, if they do not possess sufficient information;

(e) whether the Government have any proposal before them to exempt, under satisfactory safeguards, people having conscientious objections from prosecutions for not getting their children vaccinated; and

(f) if there is no such proposal at present whether the Government have any objection to go into the question?

A.—(a) The Government are aware that there is a section in England that hold strong views against vaccination, but they are not aware of any such section in India.

(b) The Government understand that a prosecution was launched but withdrawn.

(c) Yes. The Government cannot interfere in the matter.

(d) The Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat, has reported that the petitions submitted to him and to the Council were rejected.

(e) No.

(f) The matter was considered as late as 1924 and nothing has happened since to justify reconsideration.

Opening of Child Welfare and Maternity centres in the local board areas.

*641 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken in the matter of opening child welfare and maternity centres in the local boards areas?

A.—Local boards are primarily responsible for the public health of the areas within their respective jurisdictions and it is, therefore, their duty to open child welfare and maternity centres. In 1923 the Government communicated to all local boards a detailed memorandum prepared by the Director of Public Health on Child Welfare and Maternity Relief and requested them to formulate and carry into effect practical measures on the lines suggested by the Director of Public Health. The number of maternity and child welfare centres in 1927 is reported to have been 55. The Director of Public Health has recently reported that a special staff is necessary to organize maternity and child welfare work throughout the Presidency, and his proposals in this regard are under the consideration of the Government.

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Supply of articles to the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement.

* 642 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have received a memorial, dated 16th May 1928, signed by Mr. Kundammal Sowcar and other residents of Chingleput complaining against the practice of purchasing rice, firewood and other things without calling for tenders and accepting the lowest rates in the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Tirumani;

(*b*) whether the Government have taken any action or propose to take any action on the memorial; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to take steps to ensure the supply of good articles to the institute at the lowest rates?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government enquired into the matter and did not consider that any action was necessary.

(*c*) The management of the Leper Settlement is vested in the Mission authorities and the Government have no reason to think that the policy indicated is not being followed by them.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the facts stated in the memorial are true ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" An enquiry was made into the matter. The Government have reasons to believe that the facts stated in the memorial are not correct."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know who supplies this hospital with funds and buildings ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question does not arise."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Are the Government satisfied that the quotations given and the quality of the materials supplied are satisfactory ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" They are as satisfactory as possible."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether there was a strike in the Leper Asylum due to the bad condition and diminished quantity of rice supplied to the inmates and that about 200 to 300 lepers left the settlement and invaded the city of Madras ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I will give an answer, Sir, more correctly, if the hon. Member would state to what period he refers."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Just before my hon. Friend became Minister, Sir."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Was it this year or last year ? "

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Agriculture

Government agricultural coconut farm at Kasaragod.

*643 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of the Government agricultural coconut farm at Kasaragod in South Kanara district;

(b) the cost of the acquisition of the site;

(c) the total capital outlay so far under various headings;

(d) the annual expenditure on the same under different heads;

(e) the annual yield from year to year;

(f) the total number of trees yielding and non-yielding; and

(g) the net gain or loss?

A.—(a) 25·32 acres.

(b) Rs. 19,967–4–1.

(c), (d) & (e) Three statements[a] furnishing the figures called for are laid on the table.

(f) There are 1,255 bearing trees and 491 seedlings at present.

(g) The station is purely an experimental one and so should not be expected to pay. Nevertheless the station at the present moment is running at a profit. The net gain in 1927–28 was Rs. 558–5–7.

Admission of candidates from Ceded districts into the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

*644 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the number of applicants with their qualifications who applied this year from the Ceded districts for admission to the Agricultural College at Coimbatore and those selected for admission from out of them?

A.—The total number of applications received from the Ceded districts this year for admission into the Agricultural College at Coimbatore was twenty. Only eighteen applicants presented themselves before the Selection Committee and three candidates were selected. All the applicants were Intermediates in Arts and Science.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, why the other fifteen applicants were rejected? They were intermediates in Arts and Science."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Candidates from various parts of the Presidency have to be selected so as to give representation to the different areas."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Does he consider that three candidates for four districts is a proper proportion?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"That is what the Selection Committee thought."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I enquire whether the hon. Minister will consider the grant of increased representation for the Ceded districts?"

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[a] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 122–123 infra.

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"If the number of candidates is on the whole increased, Ceded districts would have a proportionate increase."

Mr. C. OBI REDDI :—"May I know whether the rejected candidates belong to the land-owning class?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I do not know, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know what percentage of the total number of demonstrators belongs to the Ceded districts?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Admission of two Mappilla orphan boys into the Government Agricultural Middle School, Taliparamba.

* 645 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government or the Agricultural Department have received any application from the management of the I.D.T. Islam Orphanage at Calicut, requesting them to admit two Mappilla orphan boys every year into the Government Agricultural Middle School, Taliparamba, for training in agriculture;

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon; and

(c) if no action has been taken whether the Government will consider the question of admitting into the said school two Mappilla orphans from the said orphanage?

A.—(a) In March 1926 the Secretary, I.D.T. Islam, sent an application for admission of two boys from the orphanage into the Agricultural Middle School, Taliparamba.

(b) Two Mappilla boys from the I.D.T. Islam Orphanage were admitted in 1926 and two more in 1927. No admission was sought in 1928.

(c) Does not arise.

Alleged complaints about cooking arrangements in the Agricultural Middle School at Taliparamba.

* 646 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether some Mappilla boys sought admission into the Government Agricultural Middle School at Taliparamba and whether they had to leave the school as they were asked to take meals prepared by a non-Muslim cook;

(b) what is the total number of boys, Brahmans, Nayars and non-caste Hindus and Muslims in the school;

(c) whether it is a fact that separate cooking arrangements are provided for caste Hindus and non-caste Hindus;

(d) whether it is a fact that very serious caste prejudices prevail in the institution as the Muslim boys and other non-caste Hindus are made to receive their food at kitchen door and clean their plates themselves; and

(e) whether the Deputy Director has received any complaint about the same and if so, what action has been taken by him to remove them?

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A.—(*a*) Three of the six Mappilla boys that sought admission to the school visited it on 1st May but went away again as there were no separate cooking arrangements for them.

(*b*)

Brahmans	4
Puduwals	2
Nambissan	1
Nayars	35
Tiyyas	4
Muslims	2

(*c*) The answer is in the negative. There are two messes only, one vegetarian and one non-vegetarian.

(*d*) Owing to the difficulty of getting suitable servants non-caste Hindus and Muslim boys are now made to clean their plates themselves. The matter is however engaging the attention of Government and the Director of Agriculture is being asked to remedy early any possible caste prejudices that may be prevailing in the institution on account of the difficulty of getting suitable servants.

(*e*) No formal complaint has been brought to the notice of the Director of Agriculture.

Co-operative Societies

Alleged cancellation of the Park Town Co-operative Credit Society.

*647 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has received a mahazar from Mr. N. Gnanaprakasam, Secretary, the Park Town Co-operative Credit Society, Limited, dated 30th July, protesting against the order of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies cancelling the registration of that society;

(*b*) what was the need for the Registrar to pass the order of cancellation of registration ex parte and without due enquiry as to the possibility of setting the society to work on sound lines;

(*c*) the reason why the Registrar refused to furnish the reports and papers asked for by the officials of the above society for passing such orders; and

(*d*) whether an appeal has been preferred by the society against the cancellation of registration and if so, what orders have been passed thereon by Government?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The Government do not consider that the order was made ex parte or that it was passed without due enquiry into the possibility of reviving the society.

(*c*) The Registrar did not think it necessary to comply with the request.

(*d*) The appeal preferred by the society is under the consideration of Government.

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Establishment of co-operative societies for Muslims in Salem and other districts.

* 648 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of co-operative credit societies and banks in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, South Arcot and the Nilgiris;

(b) the number of such co-operative credit societies and banks exclusively established by and intended for Muslims in those districts;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies recently refused to register a Provincial Co-operative Muslim Bank at Udamalpet, Coimbatore district;

(d) if so, why the application of the Muslim gentleman from Udamalpet was rejected; and whether the Government will place the correspondence on the table;

(e) what steps have been taken hitherto by the Government and the Co-operative Department to spread and popularize the co-operative movement among the Muslim community of this province and particularly in the abovesaid districts;

(f) whether the Government have given effect to the recommendations of the recent Townshend Committee on Co-operation; and

(g) if not, when they propose to give effect to the said report and what are the reasons for the delay?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

(e) The Government have not taken any special steps to spread and popularize the co-operative movement among the Muslim community or any other particular community. The Co-operative department addresses its propaganda to agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means irrespective of the caste or community to which they belong.

(f) & (g) The report is under the consideration of Government.

Proposed starting of a mortgage bank at Kurnool.

* 649 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what action Government have taken on the proposals to start a land mortgage bank at Kurnool? 11-30 a.m.

A.—A careful investigation indicated that no reasonable prospects for the successful working of such a bank in Kurnool existed at present.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—"Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state in a brief manner what exactly the conditions in the district were which made the Government believe that 'no reasonable prospects for the successful working of such a bank in Kurnool district existed at present?'"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"Every attempt is being made to start land mortgage banks in every district but it is very difficult to get properly trained men to work such banks. As it is, we are in need of properly trained men to work the land mortgage banks."

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Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" Does the hon. Minister think that land mortgage banks in other districts are not working satisfactorily ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" The Government thought that so far as Kurnool district was concerned it was not in a fit state for starting land mortgage banks."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" Was any attempt made to get honorary workers ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" I think the hon. Member will find in the report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that an attempt was made to get honorary workers but it did not prove successful."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister is prepared to place on the table of this House the report of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" I shall consider it."

Publication of the evidence before the Committee on Co-operation.

* 650 Q.—Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the expenses incurred in connexion with the Committee on Co-operation ;

(*b*) the amount, if any, spent in excess of the original allotment ;

(*c*) the number of copies of the report of the Committee printed and the cost thereof ;

(*d*) whether the Government have ascertained from the Superintendent of the Government Press the probable cost of printing copies of the evidence equal in number to the copies of the report printed ;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the evidence given or tendered before the Malabar Tenancy Committee, the Unemployment Committee and the Tamil University Committee has been printed and copies made available to the public ; and

(*f*) whether the Government have considered or propose to consider the question of publishing the evidence, written and oral, tendered or given before the Committee and whether they have arrived at a decision ?

A.—(*a*) Rs. 73,725-8-0.
(*b*) Rs. 18,725-8-0.
(*c*) 2,000 ; Rs. 957-1-0.
(*d*) No.
(*e*) Yes.
(*f*) The Government have asked the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to prepare and forward typed copies of the evidence, written and oral. On receipt, the copies will be placed in the Legislative Council Library.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—" Will the Government be pleased to get the information referred to in clause (*d*) of the question ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" The information is available. It would cost Rs. 6,000 and odd."

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Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have any objection to get the evidence, written or oral, printed so as to bring it in line with the report of the Malabar Tenancy Bill Committee, the Unemployment Committee and the Tamil University Committee ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Provided we get public opinion in favour of such a proposal. As it is, the Registrar thinks that it is not necessary to print the evidence. But if there is a demand from the public the Government will have no objection."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that two Members of this Committee opined that the evidence should be printed ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"But the majority of the Members were against it."

Industries

Continuance of the Ink factory, Madras.

*651 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the Government cannot continue to run the ink factory a year longer ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the factory does not involve Government in any loss in working ;

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to publish details as to the quantity of production, the profits of working and other particulars so that other people may take it up as a cottage industry ;

(*d*) whether they will be pleased to sell the ink factory only to the natives of the country ; and

(*e*) whether the Director of Industries has got any proposals ready for pioneering any other industry ?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the press communiqué dated 31st August 1928.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The audited accounts of the factory have been placed on Editors' Table.

(*d*) The Government have invited tenders and the most suitable tender will be accepted.

(*e*) Yes.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"With reference to the answer given to clause (*e*) of this question, may I know from the hon. Minister what those other proposals are ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I want notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Will the Government be pleased to carefully consider the desirability of continuing the present ink factory ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"We have very carefully considered it."

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Mr. L. K. Tulasiram :—" May I know from the hon. Minister whether the ink manufactured in our ink factory is superior to the ink imported from England ? "

The hon. the President :—" That is asking for an opinion."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" May I know whether any tenders were invited ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" Yes."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" May I know how many tenders have so far been received ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" I want notice."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" In reply to clause (e) of the question, the answer given is ' Yes ', i.e., the ' Director of Industries has got proposals ready for starting some industry or other '. I just want to know what those proposals are."

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" I do not say that those proposals have been finally decided upon."

Winding up of some industrial concerns managed by the Director of Industries.

* 652 Q.—Mr. C. Gopala Menon : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what industrial concerns under the management of the Director of Industries are proposed to be wound up or disposed of in the near future ?

A.—Ink manufacture in the Government Industrial Institute, Madras.

Development of cottage industries in Kistna district.

* 653 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any investigation is proposed to be made by Government with regard to the means of developing cottage industries in Kistna district ; and

(b) if so, when, and through whom ?

A.—One of the three Special Tahsildars appointed for the survey of cottage industries has, under the supervision of the Special Deputy Collector, made a survey of the cottage industries in the Kistna district. The Director of Industries is awaiting a report from the Special Deputy Collector on the results of the survey.

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao :—" May I know what cottage industries were made a survey of ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" All cottage industries."

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao :—" May I know whether the report that has been submitted by the officer who has been deputed to make this survey will be placed on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" Yes."

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Work done by the Industries Department in South Kanara.

*654 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any officer of the Department of Industries is stationed in South Kanara; and

(b) if so, what work he has been doing?

A.—(a) Yes; a supervisor of industries.

(b) His work consists mainly of the investigation of new engineering projects, of the erection of new power installation, the maintenance of pumping and industrial machinery already at work, the conduct of boring operations, the supply, erection and maintenance of pumps suitable for irrigation and the investigation of applications for loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"The answer to clause (b) of this question is 'His work consists mainly of the investigation of new engineering projects, of the erection of new power installation, the maintenance of pumping and industrial machinery already at work, the conduct of boring operations, the supply, erection and maintenance of pumps suitable for irrigation and the investigation of applications for loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act.' May I ask why a report has not been called for or whether the answer has been defectively worded?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It is presumed that the officer who is in charge of the Industries Department in that district must have been doing all kinds of work enumerated in the answer given above."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask the hon. Minister to call for a report and place it on the table of this House?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I do not think any report is necessary."

Veterinary

Maintenance of stud bulls for breeding purposes in ten centres of the Presidency.

*655 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: With reference to table No. VII appended to the latest administration report of the Civil Veterinary Department will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government will arrange to maintain stud bulls for breeding purposes in at least ten centres in the Presidency as an experimental measure?

A.—Government breeding bulls are kept at stud at present in the following places:—

The Madras Veterinary College	... ...	7
Ootacamund Gardens	... ...	1
Veterinary Hospital, Conjeeveram	... ...	1
Do. Mayavaram	... ...	2
Do. Madura	... ...	1

Ongole	1
Guntur	1
Mangalore	1
Palkonda	1
Aduthurai Paddy Breeding Station	1
Koilpatti Cotton Breeding Station	4
Taliparamba Experimental Station	1
Amalapuram	1

Proposals for stationing bulls at other veterinary hospitals are under consideration.

In addition to this 19 bulls are at stud under a system of maintenance grants.

The whole system of distribution and supervision of stud bulls is being reviewed. Veterinary hospitals are by no means ideal places at which to station stud bulls but for lack of better places this system is at present being adopted. The Agricultural Department are doing all they can in the matter and the proposal made by the hon. Member is in reality being carried out.

Prevention of anthrax, rinderpest and other diseases.

*656 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the taluks by districts in which anthrax, blackquarter, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease respectively were prevalent during the current year;

(*b*) the number of attacks and deaths from each of the above diseases and the number of cases inoculated against each of them in the respective areas; and

(*c*) other measures, if any, taken to root out or prevent the spread of the diseases referred to above from the concerned areas?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement[a] furnishing the information asked for is placed on the table. Preventive inoculations against foot and mouth disease are not available at present. There were no virulent outbreaks of anthrax.

(*c*) In many of the affected areas the Cattle Disease Act was in force and suitable measures were taken in regard to segregation, burial of carcases, disinfection, etc.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"With reference to the answer given to this question, may I know why the serum simultaneous method was not tried in the Kurnool district?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"It is being tried gradually whenever and wherever there is a need for it."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know what the total number of cattle in these six taluks where there has been such heavy incidence of disease is?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"I want notice."

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 124—126 infra.

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Cost involved in the inoculation of animals by Veterinary doctors.

*657 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 218 answered on 6th September 1928, regarding the inoculation of animals by veterinary doctors, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state to what extent the old and new serum will be used and the cost to Government for each during the year 1928–29?

A.—It is not possible to say definitely to what extent the old and new methods of inoculation will be used during the current year. The cost of anti-rinderpest sera used up to 1st October for the old serum alone inoculations and the new serum simultaneous inoculations was Rs. 1,28,900 and Rs. 53,300 respectively.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister for Development whether the Government are aware that the report of the Agricultural Commission has condemned this serum-alone method as useless ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, they are quite aware."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know then why the Government are not taking any action in the matter ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Government are taking action, but only slowly."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know why they proceed slowly in a matter where they should proceed with haste ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" They want to proceed cautiously."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Has not the Director of Agriculture condemned the serum-alone method ? Is the hon. Minister looking forward for any better results from a method which has been tried and found as useless ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, we admit that the serum-alone method is bad. Though we can condemn it in a way, yet we are trying to obtain some results out of this method."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Supplemental questions are not intended to give information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Serious injury is done to the poor and innocent ryots by prosecuting them for not submitting their cattle to be inoculated by this useless method."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will take some other opportunity for condemning such a method."

Mr. J. A SALDANHA :—" In Mysore State the serum that is used is entirely a new kind of serum. Is the hon. Minister aware of it ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I am not aware of it."

Registration

Appointments in the Registration department.

*657-A Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to place on the table of the House—

(a) a list of Sub-Registrars in the upper grade on the 3rd September 1928 with the total service of each individual and the age and community to which each belongs ;

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(b) the letter of the Inspector-General of Registration asking for the creation of a selection grade of sub-registrars; and

(ii) to state—

(a) on what principle the persons referred to in clause (i) (a) were selected from the total body of sub-registrars;

(b) the name of those who have been put into the new selection grade; and

(c) whether the claims of any persons have been superseded and if so, why?

A.—(i) (a) The list is published in the list of officers in the Registration department.

(b) A copy of the letter is appended herewith.[a]

(ii) (a) The selection was made with reference to seniority, efficiency and community.

(b) A list is appended.[a]

(c) Persons who were considered unfit have been superseded.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Navigation

Expenditure on improvements to the Buckingham Canal.

658 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend to spend about 3 lakhs of rupees on the Buckingham canal;

(b) what the extent of this canal is;

(c) what benefit it is hoped to be derived from this improvement; and

(d) what is the estimated return from this further investment of 3 lakhs?

A.—(a) Estimates amounting to Rs. 1·92 lakhs have been approved for the improvement of the junction canal and the south section of the canal and an allotment of Rs. 62,700 is made in the current year's budget.

(b) The canal is 262 miles long extending from Peddaganjam in the Guntur district to Markanam in the South Arcot district.

(c) Boats will be able to use the canal to a greater extent than is now possible.

(d) An extra annual revenue of Rs. 1·16 lakhs is expected ultimately from a gradual increase in the fees.

Forest Panchayats

Nomination of depressed classes to forest panchayats in Ceded districts.

659 Q.—Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many forest panchayat courts have been started in the Ceded districts;

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 127—129 infra.

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(*b*) how many Forest Panchayat Tahsildars have been appointed in the Ceded districts; and

(*c*) how many members of the depressed classes have been nominated to the forest panchayat in each district of the Ceded districts?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1318, Revenue, dated 21st June 1928, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. The reference to forest panchayat courts is however not understood.

(*b*) Eight.

(*c*) There are some 1,130 panchayats. The Government have no particulars as to the personnel of these panchayats.

Irrigation

Improvement of the third reach of the Pandavayar.

660 *Q*.—Mr. C. MARUDAVANAM PILLAI:—Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 1399 answered on 25th January 1928—

(*a*) whether the report called for from the Chief Engineer on the financial aspects of the scheme for the improvement of the third reach of the Pandavayar has been received;

(*b*) if so, whether the scheme has been sanctioned;

(*c*) whether provision will be made in the next budget for the execution of this scheme; and

(*d*) whether the Government have received any complaints about the very great difficulties which the mirasdars concerned are undergoing owing to the delay caused in the execution of the scheme?

A.—(*a*) A report on the financial aspect of the scheme is still awaited by the Government. The Chief Engineer obtained a report from the Collector and forwarded it to the Board of Revenue in May last; but as the information contained therein was incomplete, the Board has made a further reference to the Collector.

(*b*) & (*c*) No.

(*d*) Yes.

The Monigedda scheme.

661 *Q*.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the report from the Chief Engineer re-examining the Thorrigedda scheme referred to in the answer to question No. 779 answered on 21st October 1927 has been received; and what it is;

(*b*) if not, when it is likely to be received;

(*c*) what the rough estimate of the scheme is; and

(*d*) whether the same will be provided for in the next budget?

A.—(*a*) to (*c*) A preliminary report has been submitted by the Chief Engineer. The gist of it is that the submersion of the surrounding villages would be mitigated if about 5 miles of bank from the mouth of the vagu, together with three outfall sluices, were constructed at an approximate cost of Rs. 66,000. The Chief Engineer, however, stated that it was not possible to say

that the proposed works would provide any substantial protection, until the scheme was investigated in detail. Before deciding if the Chief Engineer should be asked to take up the detailed investigation of the scheme, the Collector was asked to report what amount the ryots were prepared to pay towards the cost of the scheme. A reply to this reference is awaited.

(*d*) No.

Estimates for the Gundlakamma project.

662 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 785 (*c*) answered on 21st October 1927 regarding the estimates for the Gundlakamma project—

(*a*) what the further information called for from the Chief Engineer is;

(*b*) whether the further information called for as stated in October last has been received; and

(*c*) if so, what the information is?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The information called for from the Chief Engineer was a list of villages which would be served by the Gundlakamma project and the area in each irrigable by it. This was placed on the Council table in reply to question No. 784 on the same date. The information had already been furnished to M.R.Ry. C. V. Krishna Rao, landholder of Ongole, to enable him to find out what water-rate he could persuade the ryots to pay, the water-rate necessary for the project to be taken up as a protective work according to the criterion laid down by the Indian Irrigation Commission being Rs. 17 per acre roughly. Mr. Krishna Rao reported that the ryots might be persuaded to accept a water-rate of Rs. 15 per acre, and the Government subsequently ordered the re-investigation of the project in G.O. No. 2919 I., dated 5th December 1927, which was placed on the Editors' Table. The Chief Engineer is now re-examining the project.

Land Assignment

Assignment of lands on the Shevaroy Hills.

663 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the application made by certain planters for the assignment of 6,000 acres of land on Shevaroy Hills has been considered by the Government; and

(*b*) whether the said lands have been assigned to them?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No such application has reached the Government.

Land Revenue

Failure of crops in Tinnevelly district.

664 *Q.*—Mr. DANIEL THOMAS: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the failure of the south-west monsoon and the consequent failure of crops in the Tinnevelly district;

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(b) what progress has been made with reference to the Papanasam hydro-electric scheme and when the actual operations will commence; and

(c) whether the said scheme will materially improve the irrigation facilities of the Tambraparani area, and, if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) The Government has received reports which show that the average rainfall this year was about five-eighths of the normal and that the paddy crop suffered considerably in consequence in parts of the district.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the Press Communiqué issued on 19th June 1928 (G.O. No. 1565 W.) and to the answer given to question No. 92 at the meeting of the Council on the 4th September 1928. The proposals are under consideration and it cannot at present be definitely said when actual operations can be commenced.

(c) The scheme is intended mainly for the development of industries and the question raised has not yet been investigated.

Minor Irrigation

Maximum of expenditure on restoration of breached tanks.

665 Q.—Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any rule that in the restoration of breached tanks, the revenue expected after construction should be at least 5 per cent of the outlay required?

A.—The rule is that in the case of schemes costing Rs. 10,000 or under (including restoration of ruined tanks or tanks long in disuse) detailed investigation is made only if a return of 5 per cent is anticipated or if the execution of the work can be justified as a protection against famine or for other special reasons, while, in the case of schemes costing over Rs. 10,000, preliminary reports are obtained before detailed investigation is ordered.

Berm-cutting in the Ceded districts.

666 Q.—Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: Will the hon. the Member of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Irrigation Committee appointed for the Ceded districts, recommended the taking up of the work of cutting berms in all spring channels by Government, and if so, why the proposal has not yet been sanctioned by Government; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to sanction a fair grant for such works every year, as several channels have deteriorated for want of berms?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 2418, Revenue, dated 15th October 1928, which has been placed on Editors' Table.

(b) The question will be considered after the report on the result of the experiment called for in paragraph 3 of the Government Order has been received.

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Maximum of expenditure on repairs to minor irrigation tanks.

667 Q.—Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any rule that in the repairs of minor irrigation tanks, the amount of estimate for repairs should not exceed five years' revenue realized under the tank ?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Repairs to irrigation tanks in East Godavari Agency.

668 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the area of cultivated wet lands in the East Godavari Agency is;

(*b*) how much of it is irrigated by tanks ;

(*c*) what the amount sanctioned during last year for repairs and improvements to these tanks is ; and

(*d*) how much of it was actually spent ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Agent has been asked to report if the information can be compiled from such accounts as are maintained in the Agency.

(*c*) & (*d*) A report has been called for.

Labour

Appointment of a new District Labour Officer for Malabar.

669 Q.—Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a District Labour Officer for Malabar paid or honorary was appointed since the death of P. V. Gopalan, late District Labour Officer ; and

(*b*) what steps have been taken by the Labour Department to ameliorate the condition of Nayadis in Malabar ?

A.—(*a*) The Tahsildar of Calicut has been placed in charge of the office of District Labour Officer, Malabar, in addition to his own duties since the death of Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. The question of appointing a full-time officer is under the consideration of the Government.

(*b*) Land has been acquired for housing Nayadis' families. Further steps towards the amelioration of the Nayadis will be taken up when a full-time District Labour Officer is appointed.

Police

Alleged dismissal of Mr. V. S Patro, a third-grade Sub-Inspector.

670 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether one Mr. V. S. Patro, a third-grade Sub-Inspector, was dismissed from service while working in the Agency, East Godavari ; and

(*b*) what the reasons for such dismissal are ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) He was dismissed on charges of extortion and false investigation.

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Jails

Prisoners connected with the Malabar rebellion.

671 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 771 answered on 31st March 1927, regarding prisoners connected with the Malabar rebellion, whether the information called for has been received and if so, what it is?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 519 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 18th October 1927.

Education

Number and strength of elementary schools in each district.

672 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of boys and girls available for attending elementary schools in each district;

(*b*) the number actually attending the schools; and

(*c*) whether the Government have got any scheme under which almost every boy is provided with facilities for receiving elementary education?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to tables (45) and (62) of the Supplemental statistics in Part I of Volume II of the report of Public Instruction for the year 1926–27 and for the quinquennium 1921–22 to 1926–27, which give the male and female population of the Madras Presidency according to districts and the number of boys and girls in public elementary schools on 31st March 1927. It is presumed that by the term "number of boys and girls available for attending elementary schools" the hon. Member means the number of boys and girls of school-age. This number is generally taken as 15 per cent of the male and female population respectively.

(*c*) The question of revising the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, so as to make possible within a reasonable time free and compulsory elementary education for all children of school-age, is under the consideration of Government.

Local Boards

Trifurcation of the Rajahmundry taluk board.

673 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding the trifurcation of Taluk Board of Rajahmundry; and

(*b*) if so, what it is?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No decision has been arrived at. A report called for in November 1927 from the President, District Board, East Godavari, on the financial aspect of the proposal is still awaited.

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Municipal Councils

Alleged grievances of teachers in Municipal High School, Cuddapah.

674 Q.—Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorial or petition from the teachers of the Municipal High School, Cuddapah, regarding their grievances; and

(b) whether they will be pleased to enquire in detail about the working of the school and the grievances of the teachers.

A.—(a) No.
(b) No case has been made out for such an enquiry.

Medical

Number of students who passed out of the Vellore Mission Medical School.

675 Q.—Dr. B. S. Mallayya: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of contribution made by Government to the Vellore Mission Medical School for each of the last four years;

(b) the number of students who passed out of that school last year; and

(c) how many of them were from Travancore and how many from Cochin?

A.—(a) The contribution is as follows:—

Year.	Amount.
	RS.
1924–25	18,500
1925–26	8,170
1926–27	7,220
1927–28	7,080

(b) Eleven.

(c) Two from Travancore and none from Cochin.

Strength of the Lady Willingdon Medical School, Madras.

676 Q.—Dr. B. S. Mallayya: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what the strength of the Lady Willingdon Medical School, Madras, is; and

(b) how much accommodation there is and how many passed out of it last year?

A.—(a) 95.
(b) Twenty-five students can be admitted into the school every year. Eleven students passed in the Board examinations held in April and October 1927 and ten students in the examination held in April 1928.

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Provision of a ward in the General Hospital for the Madras University students.

677 Q.—Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether any ward has been provided in the General Hospital for the Madras University students?

A.—No.

Allegations against the authorities of the Government Caste and Gosha Hospital.

678 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the serious allegations made against the authorities of the Government Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, in respect of the treatment of the case of the late Azizunissa whose confinement was entrusted to the authorities of the said hospital in February 1928, and whose demise took place in the hospital itself;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any action in the matter; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to take any action to prevent similar irregularities in future?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Government have obtained a report on the subject and have satisfied themselves that there were no shortcomings on the part of the staff of the hospital in dealing with the case and that everything possible was done for the patient.

Conduct of post-mortem examination of women.

679 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many cases of women (Muslim and non-Muslim separately) have come up for post-mortem examination from 1920 to 1928 annually in this Presidency; and

(b) in how many cases (Muslim and non-Muslim separately) the post-mortem was conducted by lady doctors alone?

A.—(a) & (b) The information is furnished below:—

Year.	Number of cases which came up for post-mortem examination.		Number of cases in which the post-mortem examination was conducted by lady doctors.	
	Muslim women.	Non-Muslim women.	Muslim women.	Non-Muslim women.
1920	30	1,262	3	2
1921	32	1,262	1	..
1922	29	1,143	1	1
1923	42	1,182	3	..
1924	44	1,343	3	4
1925	33	1,321	..	9
1926	47	1,454	3	15
1927	49	1,453	15	36
1928	40	1,127	13	10

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Public Health

Vaccination of infants of very tender age.

680 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what steps the Government propose to take to relieve infants under six months of age from the evil effects of vaccination such as itch and sores and their parents from inconvenience; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the depressed classes women have often to carry their infants of very tender age for miles in the scorching sun to the vaccination centre and that after waiting there for long hours are ordered to go to another centre the next day?

A.—(a) Vaccination when properly performed is not attended with ill effects such as itches and sores. The Government have issued detailed instructions for the use of vaccine lymph.

(b) No such complaints have so far been received.

Agriculture

Action taken on the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission.

681 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture have been accepted by the Government and what steps have been taken to give effect to them?

A.—Pending the communication of the decisions arrived at at the conference convened by the Government of India recently to discuss the recommendations of the Royal Commission this Government have not definitely decided as to what recommendations should be accepted and what steps should be taken to give effect to them.

Economic position of indigenous manures.

682 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to question No. 724 answered on 31st March 1927—

(a) the nature and quantity of manures that were exported from this province in each of the years from 1920–21 to 1926–27; and

(b) when the Government of India was last reminded about the appointment of a committee to examine the economic position of indigenous manures?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to 'the annual statements of the Sea-borne trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency.'

(b) The Government of India were last reminded on 21st March 1927 about the appointment of a committee, but the matter was dropped by them as the Royal Commission were expected to survey the matter. The hon. Member's attention is invited to paragraphs 87, 91 and 92 on pages 87–89, 92–93 of the Royal Commission's Report where the subject has been discussed in detail.

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Vacancies in the posts of Deputy Directors of Agriculture and Government Agricultural Chemist.

683 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) why the two posts of Deputy Directors of Agriculture and the posts of Government Agricultural Chemist have been kept vacant;

(b) whether these posts would be abolished hereafter; and

(c) why it was found necessary to create three temporary posts outside the Madras Agricultural Service?

A.—(a) These appointments were held by officers who were officiating in the Indian Agricultural Service. As a result of the Lee Commission Report all recruitment to the Indian Agricultural Service had to be stopped and those who were only officiating in this service could not be confirmed. These appointments had therefore to be held in abeyance.

(b) They will be abolished from the cadre of the Indian Agricultural Service but will be included in the new Provincial Service to be constituted.

(c) As these officers could no longer be borne in the cadre of the Indian Agricultural Service, temporary posts outside the cadre of the Madras Agricultural Service had to be created pending the constitution of the new Provincial Service.

Agricultural demonstrators in North Arcot district.

684 Q.—Mr. C. Venkataramgam Nayudu: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many agricultural demonstrators there are for North Arcot district;

(b) why no one has been stationed at Vellore the headquarters of the district and at Ranipet where a big weekly market is held; and

(c) the number of villages which each Inspector is bound to visit every year?

A.—(a) Five.

(b) There was an officer at Vellore till May 1924. As Vellore was found to be too urban a centre for the demonstrator to be in touch with cultivators his headquarters were shifted to Polur. There is a demonstrator at Wallajah which is more central than Ranipet. The presence of the market is not the only consideration for fixing the headquarters of the demonstrator.

(c) There is no hard and fast rule prescribing the number of villages the demonstrator should visit each year but the average number visited during the year 1927–28 was 57.

Co-operative Societies

Appointment of Muhammadans as Deputy Registrars in the Co-operative Department.

685 Q.—Mr. Abdul Wahab Sahib: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether it is a fact that no Muhammadan has ever been appointed in the Co-operative Department, though eight gazetted appointments in the cadre of Deputy Registrars have been sanctioned by Government?

A.—It is not a fact.

Industries

Experiments in extracting oil from oil seeds.

686 Q.—Mr. K. V. R Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 759 (b) answered on 21st October 1927—

(a) whether the Government have undertaken any experiments to find out the cheapest and efficient method for expelling oil from oil seeds;

(b) if not, when the same will be undertaken;

(c) whether the schemes and estimates are ready;

(d) if not, when they are likely to be got ready; and

(e) whether the amount required for this purpose will be provided for in the next budget?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Possibilities of manufacturing sandalwood oil in this province.

687 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government will take any steps to examine the possibilities of manufacturing sandalwood oil in this province; and what they are?

A.—The answer to the first part of the question is 'No.' The second part does not arise.

Management of the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited.

688 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the sums lent to the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, cannot be realized unless the Government assume the management of the mill and unless further sums are advanced to it for starting and carrying on the work; and

(b) whether the Government have been warned that there will be a paper famine of the world wide character and whether they propose to take any steps to protect this Province from scarcity of paper?

A.—(a) The Government have no data on which a reply to this question can be given.

(b) The Government have had no warnings.

Opening of a model industrial school in Northern Circars.

689 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a proposal to start a model industrial school in the Northern Circars;

(b) whether the proposal has been dropped;

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(c) if so, why;
(d) whether there are any such schools in the northern districts;
(e) how many such schools there are in the southern districts; and
(f) whether the Government will reconsider the question?

A.—(a) Yes.
(b) Yes.
(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1337, dated 13th September 1926, which has been placed on Editors' Table.
(d) There are no Government schools there.
(e) One.
(f) A report has been called for from the Director of Industries.

Utilization of the amounts allotted for State Aid to Industries.

690 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what the reasons are for the failure of Government to spend the sums allotted under Loans and Advances by Provincial Government Advances under special laws—State Aids to Industries during the last three years; and
(b) what steps the Government intend to take for utilizing the sums allotted?

A.—(a) The entire amount could not be spent as the applications received did not in all cases satisfy the provisions of section 9 and in some they did not come within the scope of section 5 of the Act.
(b) The Government have recently amended the Act exempting small scale and cottage industries from certain sections thereof relating to security, maintenance of accounts, etc. It is likely that this step will lead to a greater measure of assistance being availed of by smaller concerns in future.

Qualifications of the Industrial Engineer.

691 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to question No. 820 answered on 31st March 1927, regarding the qualifications of the Industrial Engineer—

(a) whether the report referred to in answer to clause (d) has been received;

(b) whether the same will be published;

(c) whether the Government have come to any decision with reference to the appointment of a qualified man in charge of the Industrial Workshop; and

(d) if so, what the decision is?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the report published in answer to clause (c) of question No. 664 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 19th October 1927.
(c) & (d) The present Industrial Engineer is quite competent to hold charge of the Workshop and it is not the intention to appoint any one else for charge of it.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]**

III

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that the undermentioned Acts which were passed in the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the date noted against each :—

An Act to amend the State Aid to Industries Act, 1922	19th October 1928.
The Annamalai University Act, 1928 ...	3rd November 1928.
The Indian Fisheries (Madras Amendment) Act, 1927	Do.

IV

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. G.O. No. 1605, [a] Development, dated 24th September 1928, recording the audit report of the Industrial Engineering Workshop for the quarters ending 30th September and 31st December 1927.

2. G.O. No. 1623, [b] Development, dated 26th September 1928, passing orders on the audit report of the Russellkonda Saw Mill for 1927–28.

3. G.O. No. 2221, [c] Revenue, dated 25th September 1928, relating to the proposal of the survey and settlement of the rented villages in Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions, East Godavari district (vide answer to question No. 25 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 3rd September 1928).

4. Copies of the statement [d] showing the names of villages in Kistna and Godavari districts selected for making enquiries into indebtedness of the ryots together with the information as to the number of ryots examined in each village (vide answer to a supplementary question to question No. 116 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th September 1928 and the answer to question No. 455 answered on 9th October 1928).

5. Copies of extract [e] from the letter of the Director of Industries, dated 17th February 1928, regarding the reduction of the price of charcoal required by the metal industry at Vonipenta village, Cuddapah district (vide answer to the supplementary question to question No. 163 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 5th September 1928).

6. Copies of the note [f] explaining the remark that there were no applicants for the scholarship at the Leather Trades School in 1928 (vide answer to the supplementary question to question No. 284 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 8th September 1928).

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[a] Printed and supplied to Members of the Legislative Council.
[b] Do. do.
[c] Placed on Editors' Table.
[d] Printed as Appendix X at pages 130–132 infra.
[e] Printed as Appendix XI at pages 132–133 infra.
[f] Printed as Appendix XII at page 133 infra.

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7. The reports [g] of the Collector of Vizagapatam and East Godavari and other local officers on the recent floods in those districts and the orders of the Government on the subject.

V

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

*Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, under Standing Order No. 20, I beg leave to move the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the policy recently adopted by the Government in regard to recent appointments in the Registration Department."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to see whether the motion is in order. Does any Member of the Government raise any objection as to whether the matter is recent or urgent ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am not objecting to it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does any hon. Member object to the motion being made ?

" (After a pause.) Since no hon. Member objects, the hon. Member has the leave of the House. The question is when the motion is to be taken up."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It would be convenient if the discussion of this motion is taken up to-morrow afternoon."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The discussion of this motion will be taken up to-morrow at 2-30 p.m."

VI

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1928-29.

GRANT VI—IRRIGATION—CIVIL OFFICERS—RESERVED.

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move —

> '*that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 50,000 *under Grant VI—Irrigation—Civil Officers—Reserved.*'

to provide for the maintenance of, and repairs to, Minor Irrigation Works."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXIII—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move—

> '*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,34,000 *under Grant XXIII. Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred.*'

to provide for the purchase of additional sera and vaccine for the Veterinary Department."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

(*g*) Printed as Appendix XIII at pages 133—154 infra.

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,34,000 for purchase of additional sera and vaccine for Veterinary Department be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" Sir, I have given notice of this motion to discuss the need for the production of vaccine and sera in this Presidency instead of purchasing it from Muktesar, and thus save the expenses that are caused by transportation and other things. Mr. President, Sir, in the explanatory note that has been circulated on this demand it is stated that a sum of Rs. 17,000 is used for the purpose of transporting this article from Muktesar to Bombay. A very large sum of money is thus spent on mere transportation of the material. Sir, from the information that has been available to us from the answer given to question No. 656 we notice that the number of cattle that have been inoculated by the serum imported from this place is very few, and the number of deaths owing to attack by such diseases as rinderpest, etc., is very large. That being so, I think the enormous amount of money that is being wasted by way of transport charges can be easily saved by producing vaccine and sera in this Presidency itself.

" There is another item of expenditure which can be saved if this vaccine were prepared in the Madras Presidency itself, and that is the money spent in the packages of these articles. The packages that are used for sending this article are to be sold in Madras for a price which cannot be obtained here. So they will have to be sent back to Muktesar involving an amount of expenditure which is more than what is really necessary.

" Again, Sir, the department is well aware that the supply of serum which was obtained from Muktesar last year was not very regular. Three or four times during the course of the year the supply from that place failed and what was the effect? The disease that was stopped in certain places where this medicine was applied began again in a virulent form on account of insufficient supply.

11-45 a.m. " Then, Sir, I suggest that in order to have a regular supply of sera and vaccine we should prepare them in Madras. Again, Sir, the Muktesar Institute has not been supplying us all the quantity that we need. I understand that this year the department has sent for sera and vaccine from Bangalore. There is no difficulty in preparing them here. Muktesar is not the only place where this can be prepared; for Mysore has been preparing this for quite a long time. It is the custom in this Presidency to say that even for the preparation of these small things there should be highly-paid Europeans. I do not agree. The Mysore Government sent their own men to Muktesar, got them trained there and when they came back they were able to prepare excellent sera and vaccine. As a proof of that, this Government also have sent for their sera and vaccine from Bangalore. I understand that the department once made a suggestion that an institute for the production of sera and vaccine should be started in Madras. I should like to know why that suggestion was not taken up and executed. Besides there is this question of the extra cost, the extra money that is being paid for the sera that is obtained from elsewhere. The Bombay Government make some profit on the sera and vaccine that they sell. I do not see why we should not be profited by the manufacture of sera and vaccine in our Presidency itself. In consideration of all these things and in view of the fact that we should have a large amount of sera at our disposal for use at any time we like, and in view

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of the fact that the cattle for which the Muktesar sera and vaccine are prepared and standardized are very different from the cattle in our Presidency—in fact in our own Presidency we have got a wide variety of cattle each different from the other in the matter of susceptibility to and immunity from, the disease—I do not see any reason why we should depend on the standards of cattle of Muktesar. I urge that sera should be manufactured here in Madras."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,34,000 for the purchase of additional sera and vaccine for the Veterinary department by Rs. 100."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, I have listened to the remarks of the hon. Member very carefully. Even as it is, an Indian research officer of our department has been successful in manufacturing vaccine. Government will take measures to see that serum also is manufactured here."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I have listened to the hon. the Minister. He calls the virus as the serum. That is the indication of the knowledge which the Government have in this matter. They do not still realize their responsibility towards the cattle in this Presidency. The greater portion of their revenue is derived from the agriculturists. There are about 22 million cattle in this Presidency. Year before last we lost about one lakh of them from rinderpest alone. Last year we lost about 36,000 heads of cattle from rinderpest and the total loss was 50,000. Putting the value of one head of cattle at Rs. 200, how much have we lost during this period and what is the sum that is proposed to be spent now by the Government? Sir, it looks to me that the Government are not concerned at all with the poor man's cattle. When they pass orders they say that every head of cattle belonging to Government such as those in the Military dairy farms should be protected against rinderpest by the serum-simultaneous method. But when it comes to a question of the poor man's cattle, it is only by the serum method."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is transgressing from the question. The question is whether the Government should get the vaccine from Muktesar or have it prepared in this Presidency."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I bow to your ruling. I am only pointing out to the Government that they are persisting in a wasteful method which they ought not to do."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am saying that the hon. Member's remarks are not relevant to the motion."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I shall speak on the main motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may do it at a later stage."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I oppose this motion. As long as Government includes in this estimate in future or at present any sum for getting the old serum . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will please resume his seat. If the hon. Member wants to offer any general remarks he may do so after the present motion of Mr. Nagan Gowda is disposed of. I take it that the House is ready to dispose of this amendment."

The amendment of Mr. Nagan Gowda was then put to the House and lost.

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I propose that the whole grant be omitted. I maintain again that the method that the Government are following is a wasteful one. Their own officers have admitted that the serum alone method is useless. The experience in the whole Presidency is against this method. The ryots themselves are objecting to this method and yet the Government have the courage to prosecute these men."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I wish to know from the Government whether this grant relates to both systems of inoculation."

The hon Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" If they insist on the ryots to follow a method which has been admitted to be useless by their own officers, what right have the Government to prosecute these poor men ? What right have they to come here and ask for a grant ? In the report submitted this year by one of their own officers, it is stated that in one of the cows injected,—the cow belonging to the Zamindar of Kannungudi—the virus was dead. In other words the serum used here to inoculate the cow was dead. In another place, another officer says that the heat of this Presidency is not conducive to the vitality of the serum and vaccine obtained from Muktesar. Yet they have been going on year after year with this method. They started with two lakhs at the beginning of the year and now they want three lahks. In this way by increasing it year after year the demand will go up to seven or eight lakhs for this useless preventive work, while the cost of the whole Veterinary department is only six lakhs. Why should they spend eight lahks on this inoculation method which has been found to be useless ? They have tried it for three or four years; have they succeeded in keeping rinderpest down ? They have no settled plan ; they do not know what they are doing. They want serum and vaccine straightaway from Muktesar to be brought here and used indiscriminately without any policy. If England, Egypt, South Africa and even German East Africa can keep away rinderpest by preventive methods, why not we now do it here and do it in a systematic way ? Rinderpest is a curable disease ; in fact it has been said so by your own officers. They admit that cattle is the mainstay of the cultivators and rinderpest is a disease which is feared the most by the ryots. Government have got every facility to keep out that disease ; but are they doing it ? Are we to be supporting Muktesar in the old theory of the serum method ? Other countries have adopted different methods and kept out that disease. The Phillipines and our neighbour Siam have kept out that disease by wholesale vaccination of cattle against rinderpest. What are we doing here ? We are allowing the epidemic to develop. The serum alone method is not going to help in the least. Sir, one of the authorities on cattle diseases has said that the best method of keeping out this disease is to get hold of the young calves six months old and vaccinate them with the serum-simultaneous method. You can vaccinate 100 calves with the vaccine now used for one cow. It costs Rs. 10–8–0 to render immune one cow by the serum-simultaneous method. With that Rs. 10–8–0 you can inoculate 100 calves. The cows will last only for four years ; whereas the calves will last for 24 years. Sir, the money that is spent now is sheer waste. What you must do now is to start mass inoculation against rinderpest. You must start your institute strightaway in Madras ; you can do it. Government are able to prepare vaccine in the King Institute to eradicate smallpox from infants. In the same way Government

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can easily do something to eradicate rinderpest from the cattle. It does not require any elaborate process. The centrifugal machines are all gone. Bangalore has done it. Mysore which has just the number of cattle that we have, has also eradicated this disease. It can be done at a very small cost. I ask the hon. Minister why we should not do it. Why persist in wasting money on Muktesar serum which has no vitality in it when it comes here and which is sterile? So far as my enquiries go, we want a certain amount of money to start with, say, Rs 1,60,000, Rs. 20,000 more than what you are asking now. Place the money at the disposal of the authorities of the Veterinary College and ask them to prepare the serum. They have already made a beginning and they may be asked to do it on a large scale by placing sufficient facilities at their disposal. If the Government think that they have not sufficient cattle, I have consulted the authorities of the Pinjrapole and they have got a large number of cattle ready to be placed at the disposal of the Government. They will be fed by the authorities of the Pinjrapole. You may inoculate them, draw out the serum and supply for the whole Presidency. If you want any help from private parties they are willing to help you so long as it would help to prevent the death of cattle in this Presidency. I appeal to this House to turn down this grant. It is a sheer waste of money. We are not going to help the ryots; we are only helping the Government to waste the money on the serum of Muktesar which is stale."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I also desire that this grant should be rejected. Unless we take such a drastic action Government will never come to their senses. No less an authority than the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India have taken evidence which shows that the Government have been negligent and criminally negligent in this matter. It says that the serum alone method is subject to the serious limitations that it affords complete immunity for less than a fortnight, where the infection may persist in a village for a much longer period and that the cattle are liable to contract disease unless re-inoculated and when they do so the process should be the serum simultaneous method.

"It is now 30 years since the serum-simultaneous method was first used in various countries. Only one experiment on an extensive scale with the serum-simultaneous method has been so far made in India. This method was introduced in Mysore in the year 1925. More than once, last year and the year before last, I brought to the notice of the Government the necessity for a change. Still the Government are sticking fast to their method; I do not know with what motive. I am afraid that there is something wrong with this department. The Government have been sticking to a thing which has been condemned by an officer of the same department. It has been condemned by the Royal Commission on Agriculture also. A greater portion of the grant is required for following the old system. Why not get rid of it at once? Why not appoint proper men and get them trained? The Mysore Agricultural Department was able to introduce the new system within a year. The Mysore Government has been more progressive. It is better that the hon. Minister for Development learns the system that is adopted there instead of doing things slowly and gradually. Until what time shall we wait? We have been waiting for a long time."

12 noon.

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have tabled a similar motion for a cut of Rs. 100 in this grant. My object is . . ."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may speak on the main motion "

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR :—" I urge the same reasons. I simply stated that I was also interested in this matter because I have given notice of a motion of a similar nature. I move for this cut on the ground that there has been serious loss of cattle this year in many districts of the Presidency. The Government are not able to help the ryots in the situation. So far as South Arcot goes, the figures given in the answer to a question put to-day show a state of affairs which is very appalling. The same is the case with regard to some districts like Bellary, Kurnool and probably Anantapur and some other districts. It is high time now that the Government of Madras begin to think of some measures to alleviate this grievance. They take a long time indeed to get serum vaccine from the Bombay Presidency. As some hon. Members urged this morning, the Government think of taking steps to manufacture serum vaccine here.

" Another thing which I would suggest to the Government of Madras to give serious attention to is to start more dispensaries. When we have more dispensaries for human beings, we must think of having more dispensaries and hospitals for animals as well. Cattle is the main stay of the country. In answer to another question it was stated this morning that only some dispensaries were opened here and there. I think they are not quite enough to meet the situation. If matters are allowed to drift in this way, I am afraid a large number of agriculturists in this country will be driven to poverty very soon. It is high time therefore that Government should start some more dispensaries and hospitals. The department does nothing practically. They spend their time, I suppose, in travelling mostly. Before the epidemic takes a severe form, these people are not able to reach the place. Before these people go to that particular spot, many hundreds of cattle would have died. Some more urgent remedial measures should be adopted to see that this is put a stop to."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—" Mr. President, Sir, unless the two systems are separated and unless this grant is confined only to the serum-simultaneous process, I think I for one cannot support the grant. We have had a very severe attack on cattle by rinderpest throughout the country and we have been trying and wasting money by thousands on this simple process ; it has simply hampered our work. I would strongly submit to the Government to spend all this money on the simultaneous process. The other process has been found completely useless. Therefore, unless the Government can confine this grant to the simultaneous process, I must oppose the grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member Mr. Muniswami Pillai has given notice of a motion to reduce the allotment by Rs. 100 to discuss the system of supplying serum. I do not think his motion is in order. He may speak on the main motion."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, I have tabled a cut motion. During the time when rinderpest breaks in a certain village, the people there are not able to get timely help to treat the cattle . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have already stated that the hon. Member will not be in order in discussing on this supplementary grant the method of supplying serum."

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* Mr R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, in opposing this grant I just want to refer to two points. One is this; it has been referred to by the hon. Member from Madras, viz., that only the serum method is not efficient, for this very simple reason that it gives immunity only for a period of nine days. After that period, cattle have again to be inoculated. Instead of that, if you adopt the simultaneous method you can be done with it for the next two years.

"This brings me to the next point I have in mind which is this. The system of serum simultaneous method is a simple method and anybody who has gone through the Veterinary College, a graduate of that College, ought to be able to follow it. It is a mistaken notion, I believe, on the part of the Government that this work cannot be done by the ordinary Veterinary Surgeon. It is a simple method. In view of the fact that mortality on account of rinderpest is very great, I think it is worth while risking this work being done by veterinary assistants. Therefore I suggest to the Government that the serum simultaneous method alone should be taken up and it ought to be done by each and every veterinary assistant in the Presidency."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I think that some hon. Members are under a misapprehension that this grant is for adopting both the methods. As a matter of fact, the grant now asked for is mostly and practically for the new method. (Voices :—How much ?) I cannot say that definitely. The grant is mostly for adopting the new method."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Do you get vaccine from Muktesar or locally ? "

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We are getting it *locally*. I can assure hon. Members that the grant is entirely, mostly and practically for the new method.

" Our idea is to open one dispensary for each taluk. We want trained men ; we do not have them now ; that is our difficulty. We hope to have men very soon. Serum on hand has already been exhausted. We have already sent for the new serum. It is expected very soon. I hope hon. Members will give the grant asked for."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, the case the hon. Minister has made out for this item of the grant has not satisfied the Council. For, I find first of all, that serum alone method has been condemned and found useless and ineffective both by the public and the Government. The report itself says that there has been a large number of prosecutions, as many as 43 prosecutions, when this system was pushed through because it is not popular with the people. The next point I wish to refer to is that the serum from Muktesar has been considered as dead. I do not know the reason why the hon. Minister still persists in getting that serum alone."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Sir, my only excuse for speaking on this motion is that the subject, which has been debated in the House, is one which quite recently has taken up the very closest attention of the Government. It is perfectly true that, under existing conditions in this country where it is practically impossible to isolate cattle, the serum alone method can only be used effectively under special conditions. It can, of course, be used in cases where you can isolate cattle ; such is the case in some

parts of the country and it is also the case in Government farms and similar institutions. But it has been recognized—it was before my hon. Colleague took up his office—that this system is generally admitted to be defective. I can hardly see why the onus of responsibility for adopting the system, which has been known for a considerable number of years, more rapidly should be entirely thrown upon his shoulders. But when the whole question, as to what the future policy of Government must be, was considered at a conference at which I was present, as obviously there was considerable amount of money involved in this matter, our conclusion was that, as far as possible, we should devote as much resources as will be available in future to the serum simultaneous method on the ground that, except in those few cases to which I referred, any other method can produce only temporary benefit. But here I am afraid I must disagree with the hon. Member from Bellary; it is not a method which can be entrusted to any untrained man to undertake. There are dangers and difficulties in connexion with the serum simultaneous method and, if it is not carried out by trained hands, you will probably have considerable mishaps resulting in the ryots being put against the method. That is the very thing that we wish to avoid, and it was decided that we should not attempt to push this method faster than can be done by the trained hands. But the intention is to use the serum alone method only for cases to which it is applicable. There may be some small exceptions because, as I have said, it will be really difficult for the Veterinary department when the ryots in a particular tract say: 'We don't care which method you use; if you employ the serum alone method and that will give us some benefit, then we shall be thankful for it.' But the policy of Government, as far as the personnel of its establishment permits, is to dispense with the serum alone method and to extend the serum simultaneous method. My hon. Colleague was therefore perfectly correct when he said that out of this demand that we are asking, by far the greater portion of it would be spent in extending the serum simultaneous method. If, of course, the House rejects the provision, as I have said, there will be no serum for either method. What serum we had on hand has been exhausted, and there will be grave injury done to the owners of the cattle."

12-15 p.m.

* Mr. R. Nagan Gowda:—"As a matter of personal explanation, Sir. I did not say that the work ought to be entrusted to untrained men. I said that people who have gone through the Veterinary College, who are graduates of the college, could be trained without difficulty for this work."

* Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Sir, the hon. the Finance Member, as usual, came to the rescue of the hon. the Minister for Development. Of course, finance is involved in every proposal which comes before the House. What the House wanted to know, I suppose, Mr. President, is what portion of this amount will be spent over the serum which is condemned on all hands, and what portion of this demand will be spent over the serum-simultaneous method. No information has been given to this House either by the Minister for Development or by the hon. the Finance Member who is expected to know much better than the Development Minister or who at least presumes to know much better than the Development Minister. If they do not know what to say, then they ought not to have come here with this demand at all. The hon. the Finance Member threatens this House saying 'unless you give this grant, no remedy can be found for the cattle and they may die'. Is it

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the reply to be given to this House or is this House to be coerced in this manner? An opportunity was given to them by the speeches made by so many hon. Members of this House to just explain how much of this amount was going to be spent on a useless method and how much on a useful method which is appreciated on all hands. The hon. the Finance Member now says that he would rather go to the cultivator himself and consult him as to which method he would have—not that he would consult any expert, because expert opinion is always against such proposals. He says he would consult the illiterate cultivator and expects him to say 'I do not mind what method you adopt; I only want a remedy'. My hon. Friends who spoke on this subject wanted to entrust this work not to untrained men. By all means have well trained men, but what is the time required for this training? The Government have not said anything about it; they won't take this House into their confidence. They always come up with a big demand and they do not want to give any information. Perhaps they are sure that this demand will be passed by the majority which they have got just now, and perhaps they thought that others also might consent to it, because they could be threatened with the consequences of this grant not being made. That is not the proper way of dealing with this matter. They must give explanations wherever necessary. When they have a poor case, they must take the advice given by this House and they must admit that they would employ the whole of this amount for the serum simultaneous method which is recommended by all experts. Therefore, I submit through you, Mr. President, that this House need not be frightened by what the hon. the Finance Member has said that unless this is granted, we should beware of the consequences. It is the duty of the Government to place their cards before this House and tell us how much of this money is to be spent on a useful purpose and how much will be wasted. Therefore, at least with a view to teach the Government that they should behave more properly in future and that they should give every opportunity to this House to know more of the subject, by explaining the demands which they want to get through this House, this demand ought to be rejected by this House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote. The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,000 under Grant XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred."

The demand was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. ,, Syed Tajuddin Sahib.
18. ,, C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
19. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
20. ,, A. B. Shetty.
21. ,, J. Bheemayya.

Ayes—cont.

22. Mr. J. A. Davis.
23. ,, R. Foulkes.
24. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
25. ,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
26. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
27. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
28. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
29. ,, K. Krishnan.
30. ,, N. Siva Raj.
31. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
32. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
33. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
34. ,, Daniel Thomas.
35. ,, S. Venkiah.
36. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
37. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
38. Mr. Kenneth Kay.
39. ,, W. O. Wright.
40. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
41. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
42. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
43. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
44. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
45. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
46. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
47. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
48. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
49. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
50. The Raja of Panagal.
51. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
52. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
53. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur.
54. M hammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
55. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
56. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
57. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
8. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
9. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
11. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
12. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
13. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
14. ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
15. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
16. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
17. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
18. ,, K. R. Karant.
19. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
20. Mr. C. Obi Reddi.
21. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
22. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
23. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
24. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
25. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
26. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
27. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
28. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
29. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
30. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
31. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
32. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
33 Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
34. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
35. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
36. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
37. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Neutral.

1. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
2. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
3. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.

Ayes 57. Noes 37. Neutral 3.

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXIV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,140 *for provision for additional inspectors for the supervision of co-operative societies in West Godavari and Ramnad districts.*' "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,140 under Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred."

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* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move my amendment which is

'*to reduce the allotment of Rs.* 1,140 *for Co-operative Societies—Transferred, by Rs.* 100'

with a view to discuss the necessity of appointing the Co-operative Inspectors required for this purpose from the depressed classes.

" In moving this amendment, I wish to say a few words. It has been repeatedly said in this House by the Members of the depressed classes that members of the depressed classes, wherever possible, should be recruited for co-operative work. Co-operative work is a kind of work which will afford great opportunities for the inspectors to come into contact with the depressed classes in the villages. That was my chief idea in giving a token cut on this grant, and as far as I can understand, the Minister is already favouring the appointment of members of the depressed classes to these posts."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,140 under Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred by Rs. 100." 12–30 p.m.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Government are alive to the welfare of the depressed classes and will endeavour their best to appoint depressed class men, if suitable candidates are available."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" In view of the assurance made by the hon. Minister I withdraw the motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was then put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXVI—INDUSTRIES—TRANSFERRED

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 6,000 *under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred*'

for the extension of the period of the employment of the staff for the survey of cottage industries."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXX—CIVIL WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The first item for Rs. 25,000 will not be moved, but I move the second item for Rs. 6,500.

" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 6,500 *under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred,*'

for the creation of a new circle of superintendence in the Public Works Department wit headquarters at Dowlaishweram. This is intended for the building of tae new circle."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second t."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,500 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. It is a motion for a grant to establish another circle with headquarters at Dowlaishweram and to spend money upon a top-heavy administration. The Public Works Department has already acquired a notoriety that does not belong to any other department in the Government of this country. We have circle after circle created, engineer after engineer appointed when there is no need to spend money on supervision. The explanatory note which has attempted to make a great deal about the necessity for this particular grant does not show how much it means to the ryot. The expenditure is given on page 10 of the Explanatory Memoranda. It amounts to Rs. 50,000 and it includes one Superintending Engineer on Rs. 1,750 ; one Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer on Rs. 250—20—750 ; one manager, one head clerk and all that. Well, Sir, we have been complaining on the floor of this House that Government is not giving enough work to experts. In this case, the Minister does not seem to have bestowed enough thought over the question. There is no doubt an appearance of work which has increased, but I really want to know exactly whether the Minister has examined if this whole work cannot be achieved by men in the lower rungs, not by imposing on them additional superintendence. There are enough of men at the top and enough of experts who draw fat salaries and one expert who draws fat salary can always be put in charge of additional work if that additional work is not of a very distinctive type. In this particular case, there does not seem to be any distinctive type of work adumbrated. What is adumbrated is merely a new circle to carry on the work in a more efficient manner, let us take. But, when there is not a distinctive type of work to be performed and there is only the ordinary routine work to be done, I feel that in the present conditions in this country, it would be best if Ministers direct their attention to the strengthening of the lower rungs and see that the work is achieved. It so happens that the men at the top get their salary and the lower men work more heavily. The higher men merely superintend and therefore work is not gone through, while the ratepayer is burdened with the expenditure on superintendence. From the note that is circulated, I do not see that I can come to any conclusion on this aspect of the question. It is all very well to tell us that experts are required. Yes, but there are already many experts under Government and the Government can always take advice from these experts. To multiply them is no good in a poor country like ours. After all these experts who have been engaged on the work of giving us facilities for irrigation have proved absolutely worthless in initiating new schemes. We have found how we have been suffering all these years with so many experts at the head. We have been suffering in the country for want of irrigation facilities. Now, to add one more expert to the cadre does not appear to be useful or necessary. I therefore feel that this grant should be opposed."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I find, Sir, from the explanatory note supplied to us in connexion with this grant that there is no information to enable hon. Members of this House to come to any conclusions as to whether the establishment is necessary or not. To begin with, it is not stated here whether the increase in the establishment proposed is to be temporary or permanent and also, Sir, I find that reference has been made

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to the sanction of certain new divisions. Possibly, some of these were counted as sanctions, because they were sanctioned by this House during the last budget. I would also point out that the information furnished here does not give us the clue as to what amount of the grant each division spends in a year, nor any information concerning the volume of office work that each of these divisions has to get through. Most hon. Members of this House would like that Government should have given us information about the amount of annual grant that has been spent by each of these divisions and some indication in the note here as to the total volume of work of various sorts that these divisions have to get through. Besides, Sir, I feel that there is no urgency about this and instead of coming now for a grant, the Government could come up to this House at a later date when the budget is being considered and in the meantime they might put hon. Members of this House in possession of information on various points that will enable this House to see clearly about the necessity for the establishment herein referred to. For these reasons I would ask Government, if possible, to withdraw this grant now and bring it up later on during budget time. If they do not withdraw, I shall be forced to oppose this grant."

* Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—"It so happens, Sir, that upon this question, I belong to a district which is really concerned in the matter. I am now in the painful situation of having to differ from some of the hon. Members on this side of the House. This is a question about which we have been agitating for the last fifteen years. The situation is this. The old Godavari district was bifurcated and a portion of it was tacked on to the Kistna district in 1904 and that a portion of the Godavari delta which was contained in the Kistna district was tacked on to Bezwada circle, whereas the other deltaic portions of the Godavari district have been tacked on to Waltair circle. This has led to an anomaly in that the agencies working were entirely uniform and homogeneous previous to the bifurcation; whereasl subsequent to the bifurcation, one division was attached to another circle and a lot of delay has been caused in the matter of settling questions and inconveniences have been caused. Orders have been issued by one authority which were antogonistic to those of the other. Therefore it was represented to Government that these anomalies should be put an end to and that all the territory which has the same consideration and the same common principle has got to be welded into one circle and one Superintending Engineer has to be posted in charge of that circle.

"Now, with reference to the observations made by some of my predecessors, may I point out that the work that is expected of this Superintending Engineer is of a peculiarly unique character and differs from the work expected of a Superintending Engineer, relating as it does to the peculiar nature of the problems to be dealt with? In the dry districts, I may say, the questions that crop up are entirely different from those in the deltaic tracts. As things stand at present, we of the deltaic taluks do feel the necessity of even a greater attention being paid to several matters which are now not being given attention to. There are so many questions with reference to breach irrigation and a number of other things which are being carried on in a most disorganized manner. We find that all these problems might be entrusted to one Superintending Engineer and not collaborated with other problems in other districts. Of course it is better late than never. I am glad that Government, now at least have come to the conclusion, of welding all

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these smaller divisions into one circle which is absolutely necessary for the furtherance of uniform and homogeneous work. It is therefore absolutely necessary that this grant should be made."

12-45 p.m. The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, I am not going to withdraw. This grant is only to be spent on improvements to the late Head Works and Supply subdivision office building at Dowlaishweram to accommodate the office of the Superintending Engineer of the proposed Dowlaishweram Circle. It is proposed to include this circle in the next budget estimates and hon. Members of this House will have an opportunity of knowing more about this and in greater detail. The statistics furnished by the Chief Engineer will show that the grants have more than doubled from 29·56 lakhs in 1921–22 to 72·29 lakhs in 1928–29. Therefore urgent relief is required and so I request the House to pass this grant."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it the House is ready for a vote. The question is 'Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rupees 6,500 under Grant XXX.—Civil Works—Transferred.'"

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXXIV—AGENCY TRACTS—RESERVED.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 10,880 *under Grant XXXIV—Agency Tracts—Reserved.*

"The purpose is explained in the note attached and circulated, and it is to provide for the reconstruction of the bridge at 81/1-2 on the Boud road in the Ganjam Agency."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it the House is ready for a vote. The question is 'Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,880 under Grant XXXIV—Agency Tracts.'"

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant made.

VII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now resume discussion on the Bill to amend the Madras University Act, 1923. The Council was discussing *clause* 15. Class III is for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the word 'twenty' be substituted for 'ten' and the word 'ten' for 'five' in Class III, item (2). My reason for the amendment is to provide compensation for the loss the affiliated colleges suffer in their representation in the Senate. In the original Act the number was twenty and we have now got it reduced to ten. As a matter of justice to the affiliated colleges I would urge we should have a representation of twenty in the Senate; and proportionately

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also it must be provided that at least ten shall be teachers of affiliated colleges. And hon. Members will remember that an assurance was given that compensation will be provided for. I may say the hon. the Minister also said like that."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I second it and in doing so I would commend this to the hon. the Minister. I want to point out that the result of the amendment is that we are exactly where we were under the earlier Act. Now we have instead of 'ten members elected by the Academic Council and ten members elected by the Council of Affiliated Colleges', 'twenty members elected by the Academic Council from among its own body of whom ten shall be teachers of affiliated colleges' which means that it may be exactly what it was, ten from the Academic Council and ten from the Council of Affiliated Colleges. In order to carry out the real intention and to see that the representation of the mufassal is adequately dealt with I suggested that at least ten shall be from the teachers of affiliated colleges. Therefore I suggest to the hon. the Minister to agree to the amendment."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"One of the main principles of the amending Bill which was introduced into this House was the reduction of the number of members of the Senate. But the Select Committee did not accept this suggestion and in view of what has fallen from Mr. Saldanha and Mr. Satyamurti, I will not object to this amendment and will therefore accept it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"Sir, in item (3) under class III, I move that in line 1, after the word 'the' the word 'elected' be inserted and in line 3, for the word 'themselves' the words 'the non-official members thereof' be substituted. The effect of this amendment would be that twelve members to be elected by this Legislative Council would be elected as now from amongst the non-official members of this Council. That portion will remain unchanged. But so far as the franchise is concerned the result of the amendment would be that the franchise would be confined to the elected non-official members of this Council. I think that it is no wrong argument to say in support of this intelligible amendment, that it is but right that the franchise should be confined to the elected members of this Council as otherwise it would be giving the franchise to be exercised by those to whom the nominated non-official members generally look for guidance, if not for a mandate. For that reason I would ask that the franchise be confined to the elected members of this Council, though nominated non-official members may also stand for election from this House to the Senate."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—I second it.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am not going to waste the time of the House by replying to my friend elaborately, because I am not in a position to accept his amendment for the simple reason that it would detrimentally affect the interests of a whole class or classes and more especially the depressed classes. By the amendment now proposed to be adopted they would gain very little and if the House is to adopt the amendment of Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar, there will not be any chance for a member of the community to come in by election."

The amendment was put and negatived.

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Item (7).

* Mr. C. Gopala Menon :—" Sir, I beg to move that the following be substituted for item (7):—

' *Two members elected by the Madras Chamber of Commerce and two members elected by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce.*'

" The original idea with which this amending Bill was conceived was to reduce the strength of the Senate and when that object was not achieved and if it is not possible to do so if all interests should be represented on the Senate there should have been no objection to allot two seats in the Senate for each of these institutions. Further when two seats are allotted to the Muhammadan Educational Association and two seats for the Madras Landholders' Association, four seats to the Madras Corporation and thirty seats to the District Boards I do not see why the hon. the Minister should not find his way for the retention of two seats which these chambers have under the Act. I may point out that the Madras Chamber is an old institution and has mobilized the trade of the Presidency, and the other has a twenty years' standing. I therefore hope that the hon. Minister and the House will accept my amendment."

* Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" I have great pleasure in seconding this. We find that the number of members has not been reduced very much in any case and so I do not see any reason why these two chambers should suffer.

1 p.m. " It is very desirable that the representation of the commercial interest—though the Government may not accept an increase in the original number as laid down in the Act—should be maintained at least at its original level. The original Act contained two members from each of the two Chambers of Commerce. We know that both the Chambers of Commerce in Madras are very influential and consist of several influential members residing not only in Madras but residing throughout the Presidency. It is therefore very necessary, Sir, that this mild amendment should be accepted by the Government, and I am sure, instead of showing any partiality one way or the other, the hon. the Minister will be consistent and accept this amendment also."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" In view of what has fallen from my hon. Friends Mr. Gopala Menon and Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, I have no objection to accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Item (8).

* The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment which stands in my name :—

' *In item* (8) for *the words* ' *the voters of the Madras Landholders Constituency of the Legislative Assembly resident within the jurisdiction of the University* ", substitute *the words* ' *the Madras Landholders' Association.*"

" In moving this amendment I wish to be as brief as I can. Under the present Act the Madras Landholders' Association possesses the privilege of sending in two representatives of itself and members of the association take it as a recognition of the humble services rendered by the community in the cause of learning. And I may also state, Sir, that most of those who have contributed their humble mite towards the advancement of education belong

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to the Madras Landholders' Association. As such they feel that only the association can send in competent representatives. There seems to be an impression that my amendment seeks to narrow the constituency. Though my amendment will have the effect of narrowing down the electorate since the sphere of selection is unlimited, it is, I submit, an advantage over what is contemplated in the Bill, since only the members of Madras Landholders constituency for the Assembly have to represent the landholders on the Senate. It is for these reasons, Sir, that we feel that it is an unmerited deprivation which the Bill contemplates. For these reasons, I request the House to support my amendment."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Sir, I beg to second this amendment. After all the amendment seeks to retain the status quo. It does not make any drastic changes in the existing Act. But on the other hand it wants that the Madras Landholders' Association should be treated in the same manner as the other institutions, namely, the Educational Association of Southern India and the two Chambers of Commerce, have been treated. As has already been pointed out very lucidly by my hon. Friend the Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, this amendment is not brought forward with any intention of narrowing down the electorate, but it is only to show that the representation might be made more effective and also to satisfy the aspirations of the community of landholders who have contributed a good deal towards the progress of education in Southern India."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, there is one difficulty that I should like to point out to my hon. Friend who moved this amendment, and that is, the Andhra University having now come into existence, one of the objects of the Select Committee when this amendment was put in was that the voters for the Landholders constituency should come from within the jurisdiction of the University of Madras. If this amendment is carried, the result would be that all members of the Landholders Association who may live within the jurisdiction of the University of Madras and others who may be outside the jurisdiction of the University of Madras will get the right of voting for the representatives of the landholders on that University. That is the difficulty that presents itself to my mind and I would like to know what my hon. Friends who proposed this amendment and seconded it have got to say to this, before I make up my mind whether to accept the amendment or oppose it."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, the difficulty pointed out is not very important because in the case of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and in the case of the Madras Chamber of Commerce the members (voters) are spread all over the Presidency. That is also the case with regard to the Legislative Council. The privilege of election in these cases was not due to any territorial jurisdiction. I do not know how the hon. Member would reconcile this difficulty. At least it is apparent to every one who looks at it squarely, it is not at all a difficulty, in view of the representation we have in other corporate bodies. Moreover it will be quite consistent to allow this amendment because in the case of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the South India Chamber of Commerce they allowed it. And I do not see any difficulty should occur in regard to the Madras Landholders' Association, which is the premier association in this province and is also a very ancient one. Such an institution should not be left out in this matter. Therefore this difficulty is not one which stands in the way of the hon. the Minister."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan rose to speak.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has no right of a second speech."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Sir, I also support the amendment. After all, there is no real difficulty in accepting this amendment. The Madras Landholders' Association has been a long-standing body and has been a very respectable one. The landholders and particularly the premier zamindars of the Telugu country also have been helping education very much. Therefore there is no necessity for changing the constituency in the existing Act."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" In view of what the hon. Members have stated, the Government have no objection to accept this amendment, Sir."

The amendment was put and carried.

Item (9).

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'*in item* (9) *that the words* " *two Muhammadan members elected by registered graduates* " *be substituted for the words* " *two members elected by the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.*" '

" My reason for moving this amendment is that the South Indian Muhammadan Educational Association is almost a private body and I appeal to the members of at least this part of the House not to introduce separate electorates at least in the Senate. This electorate will be a separate electorate of purely a Muhammadan body. Moreover, that body is an entirely official-ridden body. Any man who pays 4 annas can become a member, and anybody who has got money can enrol 400 members and get himself elected to the Senate. When we are asking for progress and when we are agitating, and are coming to terms on the question of not having separate electorates, the Government is going to introduce separate electorates in a body which of all bodies should not have separate electorates, as it is purely an educational body. Therefore I appeal to the Government and my friends on both sides of the House to accept my amendment in this matter."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the amendment that has been moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib. I have to say one or two words in support of this amendment. Although I belong to the association, yet, in view of the fact that this Bill introduces the principle of separate electorates in an institution where we did not expect it, I support this amendment. Further, Sir, I must point out that it is a wrong policy to give representation, to such small organizations which can be controlled by one person or another. To-day they may be controlled by an official and to-morrow they may be controlled by a rich non-official. Really the object of representation is lost and frustrated by giving such important representation as this Bill seeks to give to a small body of members who can be swayed easily by either a highly placed official or by a very rich non-official. I have no fear of contradiction when I say that at present the Muhammadan Educational Association is practically an official body. Not only is it an official body, but it is also a body which is more or less conducted or directed by C.I.D. Mussalmans in the city. The last elections show that if anybody was in the good books of the C.I.D. it was possible for him to get elected to the executive committee. If he was not in the good books of the

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C. I. D. he was excluded from the membership of the executive committee. When such are the dangers that can always be there in a small organization like the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India, I have no doubt that the members of this Council will see that representation is not given to such a body where the very object of representation will be frustrated."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"I have no objection if two members are to be elected by the registered graduates of the Madras University by the Senate but I object to the remark that the two members which the Select Committee has recommended to be returned by the Educational Association of Southern India should be deleted and these two members should be put in their place."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to speak on this amendment."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"They say that the Muhammadan Educational Association is a small body and should not be given representation. When the Annamalai University Bill was before the House, these members could not see their way to oppose such small sanghams as the Sanskrit Association and the Tamil Sangham being given representation. But now that this Madras University Bill is before the House, they say it is a small association and should not be given representation. This is of course a well-organized and registered body with large membership. Now what I say is that the two members proposed to be returned by the registered graduates should not be in the place of those to be returned by the Educational Association."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am in entire support of my Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib. But one point is not clear, whether the two members are to be elected by the Muhammadan registered graduates or by all the graduates. (Voices: By all the graduates.)"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I regret very much that I am not in a position to accept the amendment, because when the Select Committee considered this, somebody said that it should be by the registered graduates. After a careful consideration, the Select Committee thought that it should be by the Muhammadan Educational Association, as it represents the Islamic culture and if Muhammadans be on the University Senate they would represent that culture. So it seems best that the Muhammadan Educational Association, which I am told is composed of members other than Mussalmans, be given representation. This is not really giving communal representation and they may be allowed to elect such members. So I oppose the ammendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I regret very much the hon. the Minister has seen fit to oppose this amendment. I myself would have preferred no reservation of seats for any community on any elective body, and seeing things around us, the only way in which we can allay communal fears and suspicions will be to accept the principle of joint electorates with reservation of seats for minority communities, if they desire it. My hon. Friend from Malabar has given notice of this amendment bearing that principle in mind. You get at any rate two Mussalmans represented on the Senate. It gives them a wider electorate, and there will be two Mussalmans who will represent, not the community, or any section of the community, but the whole of the registered

graduates. That will give them a standing. I entirely agree with my hon. Friend that representation of special cultures is far preferable to representation of special communities. We have no information as to what this Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India is. The Mussalman Member for Madras said that the Association is not Muslim. I do not believe any Mussalman will prefer to call himself a Muhammadan. The word is an Anglo-Indian manufacture. It should be Mussalman. But that is neither here nor there. Who are the leading spirits of this Association ? My Friend, Mr. Hamid Khan, has made a serious allegation, that it is run by the members of the C.I.D. and the Muhammadans of the City Police. He may be correct or incorrect. But so far, the Government have not ventured to contradict that statement. I do not see why such associations should be given the right of representation on communal basis. Moreover, I was surprised to see that my hon. Friend from South Kanara, speaking from his temporary seat on the Treasury Bench, had succumbed to the ministerial influence, and after having risen to support the amendment ultimately ended by opposing it. Now the Muhammadan Educational Association will not give the same representation to the mufassal voters, whether Mussalmans or non-Mussalmans, as the registered graduates will give. The registered graduates are spread all over the province, from Ganjam in the north to Tinnevelly in the south, from Madras in the east to South Kanara in the west. They number roughly about 5,000 and they will send their representatives, two of whom shall be Mussalmans. In those circumstances, and from every relevant point of view, I trust this amendment will be accepted by this House, as giving these people a representation which they deserve and require, without putting it on a communal basis. I may be permitted to add that, in Sir A. P. Patro's Act, there was absolutely no communal representation whatever as suggested. District boards were represented, municipalities were represented and other associations were represented. They were interests or cultures. There was no such association as Muhammadan Association represented. It is for the first time we hear of this expression. I trust, therefore, all parties in the House will accept the amendment without compromising the principle for which we all stand, namely, communal justice."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, while I agree with the spirit of the remarks of the hon. Member representing the University, I think his observations in regard to the Muhammadan Educational Association are quite beside the point. It is a pity that the hon. Member representing the University for so many years has not yet been able to understand the aims and objects of this Association or as to how long it has been in existence or what work it has been doing. It is the one association that is endeavouring to promote the Muslim culture, and situated at Madras, it is extending its influence all over the districts. It is a centre of Muslim culture, and encourages study of various subjects.

" Then as regards the Muslim member who said that it is influenced by Government officials or the C.I.D. people, I do not know how he was justified in making these observations. If he could quote any instance or concrete fact in support of what he says, then we can be satisfied. It may be an institution in which people of certain persuasions only may be admitted ; there may be some unpleasant relations among its members, but on that ground to say that the institution is controlled by the C.I.D. or influenced by the Government

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officials, is wrong. This institution is a centre of Islamic culture radiating its influence throughout the province. So far as we know this institution has been doing very useful work on the literary and cultural side. Again I am not able to agree with the Member for University about communal representation. Politics should be outside academic bodies. This is not a political body; it is purely an academic body. If any representation is sought to be given it is purely on cultural grounds. When we gave representation to such institutions as the Andhra academy or the Tamil academy, it was because they represented a particular culture As regards Mussalman representation, there was a heated debate on this question. After all we are agreed, because it represents a particular culture in Southern India, representation is absolutely necessary. I do not think that any case has been made out by either the mover or the supporter against the representation of this institution."

The amendment was put and negatived.

Item (10).

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"I move—

'*for the words* " *nor amounting* " *substitute the words* " *but not amounting to.*" '

"Sir, this is merely a verbal amendment, and I think it serves to make the sense clearer. I think the House will accept it."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As these words do not make any difference to the Bill, I have no objection to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and adopted.

Item (11).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I move—

'*In line* 3 *for the word* " *and* " *substitute the word* " *or* ".'

"Sir, this is merely a verbal amendment and does not make much difference. I think this will improve the drafting."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I do not know exactly what my hon. Friend the Minister meant by saying it is only a verbal amendment. Sometimes, in statutes, I know, 'or' means 'and.' If it is used in that sense, namely, that he would secure the representation of both depressed and backward classes I have no objection, in which case I prefer 'and' to 'or.' Unfortunately, there are two such classes in this country. There are some people who cannot come under 'depressed classes' but all the same they are people who are backward educationally, socially and economically; and in order to give them representation the word 'and' is put there. I do not know if the hon. Minister insists on this amendment. I would suggest to him to leave the word as it is."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Sir, I am also afraid that this amendment will lead to dangerous consequences. The word 'or' has a distinctive meaning. If the amendment means nominations either from depressed and backward

classes or as an alternative from other minority communities not adequately represented, I think that is not the intention of the hon. Minister. I therefore prefer that the word should remain as it is."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I beg to withdraw the amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

1-30 p.m. Mr. S ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'that in line 4, after the word "classes" a comma be inserted and the words "Indian Christian" added.'

"My reason for moving this amendment is that in all Acts an important position is assigned to Indian Christians. Here I find that mention is made of the depressed classes, the backward classes, etc., but the Indian Christians have been omitted. I do not see why that omission should be a feature of this particular Act. Therefore, Sir, for the sake of uniformity and considering the importance of the position of Indian Christians, I suggest that my amendment be accepted. This is a minority community and deserves a place."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry I am not in a position to accept this amendment of my hon. Friend. The Indian Christian community is well represented on the Syndicate, on the Senate, on the Academic Council and even on the Council of Affiliated Colleges. Just as the Brahmin community, the Indian Christian community is the most highly educated community in the province. I do not think therefore that the Indian Christian community is a minority community which needs protection under this section."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

Item (12).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. S. Satyamurti will move his amendment."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mine is a new amendment, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Then I must ascertain the wishes of the House. The hon. Member has given notice of an amendment this morning to substitute the word 'Indian' for the word 'vernacular.' Has the hon. Member leave of the House to move it? (After a pause.) Since no objection is raised, the hon. Member has leave of the House to move the amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I move—

that for the word "vernacular" the word "Indian" be substituted.'

"In one sense this amendment is a verbal amendment, and in another sense it is a substantial amendment. It is a verbal amendment because the word 'vernacular' and the word 'Indian' both mean the same thing and the word 'Indian' will cover both. It is a substantial amendment also because it seeks to delete the word 'vernacular.' Vernacular means the tongue of slaves I do not think we ought to insult our languages by calling them 'vernaculars

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or tongues of slaves. Of course the answer of the Englishman would be, 'My vernacular is English.' But he never uses the word 'vernacular' in connexion with his mother-tongue. This Council has accepted the principle behind my amendment; for, in the Andhra University Act, the word 'vernacular' wchih found a place, was deleted by this Council at my instance and the word 'Indian' was substituted. My hon. Friend the Minister might say that there would be difficulty in accepting my amendment, because Sanskrit may be included. But I think that that difficulty will not be felt in working the Act. Because, this word finds a place only in describing the kind of people to be appointed to the Senate by the Chancellor. Therefore what languages should be represented there will depend upon the advice which the Minister and the Vice-Chancellor give to the Governor. In these circumstances I do not see any practical difficulty in accepting this amendment. I therefore commend this to the House and expect the hon. Minister to accept the same."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment before the House is to substitute the word 'Indian' for the word 'vernacular'."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Item (13).

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Sir, I move to add the following as new item (13) :—

'(13) *Two members, elected by the Andhra Chamber of Commerce, Madras.*'

"Mr. President, in moving this amendment I do not think I need say much because it is obvious that the policy of the Government ought to be, if it has not been so till now, to see that on the Senate representation is given to institutions which take interest in commercial and industrial matters. This institution is one of that kind. The Andhra Chamber of Commerce has been started and has been carrying on useful work in the direction of developing the trade and industry of the Andhradesa. The hon. Minister might argue that the Andhra University might look after the Andhra commercial interests. But I am afraid that argument cannot hold good because there are representatives of Andhras and Andhra institutions on the Senate from other bodies. Therefore that argument cannot be raised at all. I hope this amendment will be accepted by the hon. Minister, if not by the whole House."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, I have very great pleasure in seconding this amendment. It is quite possible that my friends from the Tamil districts feel that there is the Andhra University and the Andhra Chamber of Commerce might as well apply to the Andhra University for recognition. But one thing I must say and that is this. We are not yet

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driven out of the metropolis of the Presidency. We have a place in Madras and some of us hope that even when the Andhra province becomes a reality we shall get a portion of Madras into our province. I quite agree that the Andhra Chamber of Commerce is a recent creation. It is a little more recent than the South Indian Chamber of Commerce. If you take the history of Chambers of Commerce that have developed in the country, you will see that the Madras Chamber of Commerce is also one of comparatively recent growth. Therefore, to say that because the Andhra Chamber of Commerce came into being only recently it does not require representation, appears to be not a very proper position to take. I feel that the Andhras are a very strong element in Madras. They have had a great deal to do with this province and they have yet a great deal more to do in this province along with their brethern the Tamils, the Karnatakas and the Malayalis, etc., in shaping the Madras University. Also many of us have been the alumni of this University. Many of us are on the registered list of graduates of this University. Therefore it is but right that our institution which claims to represent the Andhra commercial interests should be recognized and given the same representation as the other Indian Chambers of Commerce."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I regret very much that I cannot accept this amendment, because I think the Andhra gentlemen are also represented on the South Indian Chamber of Commerce as explained by Sir A. P. Patro when he supported the resolution to give representation to the Madras Landholders' Association. Further, the House has accepted the amendment of Mr. Gopala Menon to give two representatives to the Indian Chamber of Commerce. Under the circumstances I do not think there is any necessity to accept this amendment."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"For the information of the House I may say that in the list of the committee members of the Andhra Chamber of Commerce I find, that 10 members out of 20 belong to the City of Madras. I may also state that among the student population resident in Madras really 40 per cent are Andhras and among the mercantile population nearly 40 per cent are Andhras and in certain colleges there are many Andhras. In the matter of education, Sir, I may say that the contribution of the Andhras to the Madras University is not insignificant. In view of these facts and in view of the further fact that this Andhra Chamber of Commerce has been inaugurated under very powerful and inspiring auspices and is going to show some substantial work, I submit that the Government might view this proposal with favour. Further, the Andhra University has not yet begun to function in right earnest and this is an additional reason in favour of the acceptance of this amendment. Again, Sir, in view of the abiding interest which the Andhras have taken in the capital of the province —for a long time to come they are bound to take a keen interest in it as it is not likely that the Andhra province will be established with a capital of its own in the near future from what we see of the attitude of the Government in this matter—and in view of the relations existing between the Andhras and the rest of the population of this province, a strong case has been made out for stretching a point in favour of the Andhra Chamber of Commerce. I hope the Minister will accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and declared lost.

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Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll, and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

1. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
2. ,, G. R. Premayya.
3. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
6. ,, P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
7. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
8. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
9. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
10. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
11. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
12. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
14. Mr. K. R. Karant.
15. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.
16. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
17. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
18. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
19. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
20. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
21. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
22. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
23. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
24. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
25. ,, K. S. Sivasubramania Ayyar.
26. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
27. ,, A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
17. ,, A. B. Shetty.
18. Mr. R. Foulkes.
19. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
20. Mr. K. Krishnan.
21. ,, N. Siva Raj.
22. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
23. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
24. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
25. ,, Daniel Thomas.
26. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
27. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
28. Mr. W. E. Smith.
29. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
30. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
31. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
32. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
33. ,, F. E. Corley.
34. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
35. ,, K. R. Venkatrama Ayyar.
36. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.

Neutral.

1. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
2. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
3. ,, S. Venkiah.
4. ,, S. Satyamurti.
5. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
6. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
7. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
8. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
9. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
10. The Raja of Panagal.
11. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
12. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
13. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
14. Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.
15. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
16. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.

Ayes 27. Noes 36. Neutral 16.

The amendment was lost.

Clause 15—Sub-clause (b)—First proviso.

* Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar :—" I beg to move the motion that stands in my name and runs thus : 2-45 p.m.

'*In line 4, after the word* " *unless* " *issert the word* " *meanwhile* ".'

" The proviso as it is reads ' provided however that no member elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body shall hold office for a longer period than three months after he has ceased to be such a member unless he

again becomes member of that body.' I think the intention of the framers of this proviso will be far more satisfactorily carried out by the introduction of the word 'meanwhile' which I seek to introduce in it. The real idea is if a person is elected by reason of his being a member of a parent body and afterwards ceases to be a member of the parent body, he cannot retain the benefit of the election for more than three months beyond such cessation unless meanwhile he again becomes a member of the parent body. Therefore the idea will be brought out clearly by the introduction of the word 'meanwhile'. Hence this amendment."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

Second proviso.

*Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I beg to move '*that the word "and" at the end of second proviso be omitted*.' Perhaps, Sir, you will allow me to move amendment No. 25 also, together with this amendment because they go together. In view of the amendment which I wish to move under 25, I am asking for the deletion of the word 'and'. I think as a matter of drafting the last sentence in the second proviso does not read well. In order to make the meaning clear I want to move amendment No. 25 which reads '*For* the words "On ceasing" in sub-clause (*c*) *substitute* the words "When a person ceases".' As it is, the second proviso reads like this: 'Provided also that where an elected or nominated member of the Senate is appointed temporarily to any of the offices by virtue of which he is entitled to be a member of the Senate, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him to the Vice-Chancellor within seven days from the date of his taking charge of his appointment, choose whether he will continue to be a member of the Senate by virtue of his previous election or nomination or whether he will vacate office as such member and become a member ex officio by virtue of his appointment and the choice shall be conclusive. On failure to make such choice he shall be deemed to have vacated his office as an elected or nominated member.' Now taking this second proviso as it now stands it provides for a nominated or elected member becoming ex officio a member of the Senate by reason of his appointment to an office which entitles him to an ex officio membership of the Senate. Then the question arises whether he chooses to be such ex officio member or continues to be a member of the Senate by virtue of election or appointment as a member of the Senate. It is open to him to make a choice and if he does not make the choice his status as an elected or nominated member of the Senate goes. Then clause (*c*) provides 'On ceasing to be a member of the Senate under the preceding sub-section he shall cease to be a member of any of the University authorities of which he may happen to be a member by virtue of his membership of the Senate.' I think the meaning will be brought out more clearly by leaving the second proviso of clause (*b*) as it is and not tacking it on to clause (*c*) by having the word 'and' at the end of the second proviso. Instead of beginning clause (*c*) with the words 'On ceasing' if you begin the clause with the words 'When a person ceases' then it will read thus: 'When a person ceases to be a member of the Senate under the preceding sub-section he shall cease to be a member of any of the University

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authorities of which he may happen to be a member by virtue of his membership of the Senate.' This is subsidiary or corollary membership of various other university bodies of which, by reason of his ceasing to be a member of the Senate, he shall cease to be a member . . ."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I entirely agree with the views of the hon. Member from Madura and I accept his amendment."

The amendments were put and carried.

Clause 15, as amended, was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 16.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I beg to move the amendment which runs as follows :—

'*Omit the words "and the decision shall be final" at the end of the clause.*'

"Sir, the word 'final' is vague, and perhaps the question arises whether a decision arrived at by two-thirds of the number of members of the Syndicate or the Academic Council will be final or *ultra vires*. The legal advisers of the Government are doubtful on this point. So I thought it best to leave out these words. This House has no jurisdiction to oust the power of civil courts in a matter of this kind."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second the amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am surprised to hear the opinions of the legal officers of the present Madras Government. The words 'the decision shall be final' occur in the District Municipalities Act, the Local Boards Act, the City Municipal Act and various other Acts. There are heaps of decisions of courts which have interpreted these words to mean that so far as the action of the particular body under a particular Act is concerned its decision is final, and that these words shall not take away the jurisdiction of the civil courts. Simply in order to avoid internecine disputes those words 'the decision shall be final' are put and they apply only so far as the action of the particular bodies is concerned. You will also notice that this proviso is an important proviso on which questions of dispute may not unoften arise. The proviso reads thus : 'Provided that if any question arises whether the Syndicate or the Academic Council has acted in accordance with such powers as aforesaid or not, the question shall be decided by a resolution passed by two-thirds of the number of members present and voting at a meeting of the Senate and the decision shall be final.' If the hon. Minister has suggested the deletion of the whole proviso, I could have understood him. By prescribing certain rules and by giving certain powers to a particular body under those rules it does not mean that those rules have ousted the jurisdiction of the civil courts. After all what does this proviso provide? It provides for a meeting of the Senate and it has to go into the whole question and then decide whether the Syndicate or the Academic Council has or has not acted within the ambit of the powers given under this Act or the Statute or the ordinances or the regulations framed under that Act. So far at least as this University Act is concerned, after allowing this clause, viz., 'the decision shall be final,' in the Select Committee, now to come at the last stage and ask us to omit those words would only mean that the Minister wants to upset the decision of even a two-thirds majority of the members present.

3 p.m. "The Senate is the supreme governing body of the University under the scheme of the present Act. You have given certain powers to the Syndicate and the Academic Council. Disputes may and do sometimes occur, and you provide a tribunal for the settlement of these disputes. You provide the requisite majority. Then common-sense requires that you must wind up by saying that the decision so obtained shall be final. As for the courts, no legislature can really oust the jurisdiction of the courts except by express provision. This has been well established for the past several years. Several Acts passed by this Council even after the Montford Reforms contain the sentence 'the decision shall be final.' Therefore I suggest to the hon. Minister not to press his amendment and if he does so I request the House to reject it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"In view of the remarks of the hon. Member for the University and in view of the fact that the words occur in several Acts passed by this House, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn. Clause 16 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 17.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"I move —

'*that in item* (5), *line* 2, *for the words* "*in consultation with*" *the words* "*after consideration of the recommendations, if any, of*" *be substituted*.'

"The provision in the draft Bill seems to be an impracticable one. The Academic Council and the Senate are big bodies and nowhere in the Bill is there any provision for the method of consultation with these big bodies. The proper course would be to invite the recommendation of the Academic Council, and then decide as to the institution and maintenance of constituent colleges or prescription of the courses of study, etc. As the Bill stands at present, it is not clear how the hon. Minister proposes to hold this consultation with these two big bodies. Consultation would be easy between individuals, but between two such big bodies I do not see how consultation can be held—whether it is by joint meetings or by consultation among the heads of these bodies or among certain number of individuals of these bodies. Hence I move this amendment."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid the hon. Member will make the position worse by his amendment. The result of his amendment will be that there may not be the same obligation on the Senate to refer the matter to the Academic Council. As it is, the Academic Council is supposed to be the supreme body in academic matters. If this amendment is accepted, the Senate, unless it takes it into its head to refer the matter to the Academic Council, may proceed with the matter without referring it to the Academic Council. I am afraid I cannot accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move the following verbal amendments in item (6) :—

'*In line* 3, *for the word* "*providing*" *substitute the words* "*in which provision is made for*."'

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'In line 4, for the word "preparing" substitute the words "for the preparation of."

'In lines 5 and 6, omit the words "to withdraw approval from such institutions."

'In line 11, for the words "such time as they may be" substitute the words "they are."

'In line 12, after the word "universities" insert the words "and to withdraw such approval." ' "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move—

'that in item 8, lines 2 and 3, for the word "lecturerships" the word "lectureships" be substituted.'

"We have already accepted the word 'lectureships' and this amendment is intended to have the same word all through the Bill."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move—

'that in item (10), line 3, after the word "University" where it first occurs, the word "of" be inserted.' "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move—

'that in item (10), line 8, for the words "such time as they may be" the words "they are" be substituted.' "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move—

'that in item (18), line 5, for the words "other purposes" the words "all or any of the purposes specified in section 4-A of this Act" be substituted.'

"This is intended to amplify the meaning contained in the words put in by the Select Committee."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 17 as amended was put to the House and passed.

Clause 18 was put to the House and passed.

Clause 19.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I have one difficulty and I submit it for your decision. My first amendment No. 41 is really consequential to my amendment No. 44. You will notice, Sir, that . . ."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may move his amendments after amendments 42 and 43 are disposed of."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" Sir, I move—

' that in line 4, after the word " colleges " the words " and one at least a teacher of a Muhammadan college " be inserted.'

" My object in moving this amendment is simply to safeguard the Muhammadan educational interests. I do not mean to introduce any communal question or communal clause here. There are now in the Muhammadan Colleges teachers belonging to different communities, such as Muhammadans, christians and others. My resolution simply wants to have one teacher from one of the Muhammadan colleges."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment falls through for want of a seconder."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I shall state the reasons for my two amendments and then move them one by one with your leave. My first amendment is to omit sub-clause (*a*) (i), which seeks to reduce the representation of the Senate on the Syndicate, or at least to modify it by prescribing that out of these eight members elected by the Senate three at least shall be teachers of affiliated colleges. On the other hand, I entirely agree with the hon. the Minister that there should be adequate, if not, ample representation of teachers both of the affiliated and constituent colleges on the Syndicate which is in practice the supreme governing body of the University. Therefore hon. Members will notice that in my second amendment I have suggested that there should be six members of whom not less than three shall be teachers of affiliated colleges. I have proposed that *for the words ' clause* (3) . . . . *as* (3) *' in lines* 6 *and* 7, *substitute the words ' in clause* (3) *' ; for the word ' three ' substitute the word, ' six ' ; for the words ' Council of affiliated colleges ' substitute ' Academic Council ' ; add at the end the words ' of whom three shall be teachers of affiliated colleges '*. This means that the Academic Council will elect its representatives to the Syndicate all of whom shall be teachers and three of whom at least shall be teachers of affiliated colleges in the mufassal. This will preserve the balance of power between the three classes of members on the Syndicate, namely, the ex-officio members, the elected members and the nominated members. Hon. Members will appreciate the force of what I say if they compare the existing composition of the Syndicate under the Act which we are now amending and the proposed composition of the Syndicate according to the hon. the Minister's Bill. Under the present Act the Syndicate consists of 19 members 2 of whom are ex-officio members, the Director of Public Instruction and the Vice-Chancellor. Then there are eight members elected by the Senate from among its own members, three members elected by the Council of affiliated colleges from among its own members, three members elected by the Academic Council from among its own members and three members nominated by the Chancellor.

3-15 p.m. " Therefore in a Syndicate of 19 members, there are 2 ex-officio members, 14 elected members and 3 nominated members, so that the elective strength is 14 as against 3 nominated and 2 ex-officio members, or 14 against 5 non-elected members. Whereas under the scheme of the hon. Minister's Bill it will come to this. The ex-officio strength will remain unaffected ; the nominated strength also will remain unaffected ; but the elective strength will be

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reduced by as many as three members. That is to say, instead of 14 members there will be only 11 members of whom 8 shall be from the Senate and 3 from the Academic Council. In thus providing for the representation of teachers of affiliated colleges and not from the body from which they are naturally to be elected, from the body in which they will be amply represented, it is sought to make them representatives from the Senate; whereas the Academic Council consisting of a large number of teachers both from the Madras and mufassal colleges will be the proper constituency for the election of these members. If my amendments are accepted, the constitution of the Syndicate will be exactly what it was so far as the proportion between ex officio, the elected and the nominated members is concerned. There will be 2 ex-officio members; there will be 14 elected members and there will be 3 nominated members. Eight members will be elected by the Senate both under the old Act and the new Bill but the remaining six members who are now elected, three each by the Academic Council and the Council of affiliated colleges, will be hereafter elected by the Academic Council. In order to provide for the safeguarding of the interests of the affiliated colleges I have provided, even as the hon. Minister has provided, for the election of three teachers of affiliated colleges. The only point of difference between the hon. Minister and myself is from which number this three is to come. I suggest that you leave the existing strength as it is, 14, and provide for teachers of affiliated colleges by increasing the representation of the Academic Council from three to six and leave eight by the Senate as it is.

"There is only one more point I want to mention. I am one of those who want that educationists must be represented adequately and fully on the Syndicate. At the same time I am one of those who believe that laymen also should be represented on the Syndicate. Either under my scheme or under the hon. Minister's scheme there will be at least eight educationists positively. That is to say, there will be two ex-officio members, the Director of Public Instruction and the Vice-Chancellor, who, I presume (if the Chancellor cares to secure educationists), will be experienced and well-known educationists. Secondly, there will be six members from the Academic Council, all of whom shall be teachers. Thus there will be eight members. Then there will be three members nominated by the Chancellor. I do not know what future Chancellors may do. But I know this that, in the nominations so far made, the Chancellor has nominated only educationists. A convention has been established—I am sure that the hon. Minister is familiar with it—that the Principal of the Engineering College, the Principal of the Medical College and one other general educationist are usually appointed by the Chancellor if the engineering and medical interests do not get representation otherwise. Hon. Members will, therefore, see that there will be 2 plus 6 plus 3 or 11 educationists always on the Syndicate. The only question is whether you should make an inroad on the remaining eight members who are elected by the Senate. Even there, I should like to say to my knowledge in the last two elections, out of six men at least two men have been educationists. To-day the Senate is represented on the Syndicate by eight members three of whom are educationists, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. Ranganathan and Mr. Candeth. There is no fear of laymen swamping educationists. As a matter of fact, there are 14 educationists in the Syndicate and only five laymen. That will not be considered unreasonable. Under these circumstances, Mr. President, I trust my hon. Friend, the Education Minister, will see his

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way to accept my amendment which is merely consequential on his accepting the amendment this morning to increase the representation of the Academic Council on the Senate from 10 to 20 and to reserve 10 of them for the representatives of the mufassal colleges. In any case the Senate being the supreme governing body it should not have its representation on the Syndicate affected. That is the main purpose of my amendment. At the same time ample provision is made for the representation of at least 14 teachers on the Syndicate. On that score there need be no fear. Therefore, I have great pleasure in commending my amendment to the acceptance of the House."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second the amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have no objection to accept this amendment. But I would like to point out to the hon. Member for the University one difficulty which occurs to me, and that is, as the Act stands, the three members elected by the Academic Council from among its members will still stand. That is clause (2). Then in clause (3) my hon. Friend seems to make this amendment, viz., six members elected by the Academic Council of whom three shall be teachers of affiliated colleges. So, it means really that the Syndicate, instead of being 19, will become 22 and the Academic Council will elect really nine members and not six, of whom three at least should be teachers of affiliated colleges. So evidently the intention of my hon. Friend, if I understand him correctly, is that clause (2) should be omitted, clause (3) should be re-numbered as clause (2) and that the amendment should read as it is drafted. Sir, if you would give me permission, I would like to move an amendment . . ."

* The hon. the President :—" The House is not in a drafting stage now."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Then, Sir, there is no other alternative for me than to oppose the amendment of my hon. Friend, because, really speaking, the Syndicate will become 22 instead of 19. I would rather leave it at 19 as will be the case under the Bill."

* Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" On a matter of personal explanation, Sir, I wish to correct the misunderstanding, made by the hon. the Minister, of what I said with regard to the scope of this Bill . . ."

The hon. the President :—" As long as it is a personal explanation, I shall allow it."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" My amendment is in lines 6 and 7 of the Select Committee's Bill printed here . . ."

The hon. the President :—" The hon. Member will be in order if he explains how the hon. Minister misunderstood him."

* Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" That is what I am leading to. My amendment is a draft amendment to the original Act: 'In lines 6 and 7, *for* the words " clause (3) shall be omitted and clause (4) re-numbered as (3) ", *substitute* the words " in clause (3) "; *for* the word " three " *substitute* the word " six " ; *for* the words " Council of affiliated colleges " *substitute* " Academic Council " ; *add* at the end the words " of whom three shall be teachers of affiliated colleges." ' My amendment, if it is put into the Act as it stands, with the amendment of the Select Committee: will read eight members elected

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by the Senate from among its members, six members elected by the Academic Council of whom three shall be teachers of affiliated colleges. I notice, however, that I have not given notice of a consequential amendment which is that clause (2), instead of being left as it is, should be deleted. Now in view of the fact that the Government and myself have agreed on this point, I shall give in the amendment if you will give me indulgence . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Bill has gone through the Select Committee. Now the Council is asked to sit again in a Select Committee stage and consider no less than 150 amendments. A new amendment is now sought to be introduced without any previous notice. I cannot be a party to such hasty legislation."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, my hon. Friend, the representative for the University was very solicitous about representation of affiliated colleges. His amending Bill and the Bill of the hon. Minister have the object of abolishing the Council of the Affiliated Colleges. We provided representation for them. So far, we have tried in the Select Committee stage to give proper representation to the affiliated colleges both on the Senate and on the Syndicate. If this amendment is accepted, the result will be real executive work will be denied to them. The underlying motive for this amendment is not very clear. If we allow such an amendment, it would be taking away the power of the Syndicate. I do not therefore consider that this amendment is necessary in the interest of the executive work of the Syndicate."

The amendment was put and lost.

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move the amendment that stands in my name which reads as follows :—

'*Omit the proviso in sub-clause* (*a*) (iii).'

"I shall read the proviso itself in the Bill :—'Provided that no whole-time University Professor or whole-time teacher of the University shall be elected or nominated a member of the Syndicate.' Sir, if this proviso is passed, it would disable University Professors from holding a place on the managing body of the University. In other words, University Professors as such shall not be eligible for election to the Syndicate either from the Academic Council or from the Senate. A little while ago I was interested to hear from the hon. Member for the University that there should be educationists of all shades of opinion represented on the Syndicate. If that be so, then University Professors who are engaged in research work should not be debarred from becoming members of the Syndicate. I hope the hon. Minister will find his way to accept this amendment.

"The object with which the Madras University Act was passed in 1923 was to transform the University into a teaching University. There is no regular teaching by the University Professors except that they are holding classes to train up students for the Diploma in Economics. The University should not be debarred from exercising any of its teaching functions. If my amendment is not accepted, it will make it impossible to take any steps to transform the Madras University into a teaching University. The question is whether there is really any need to keep out the University Professors out of the University administration. If the amendment of the Select Committee is accepted, the Syndicate would be composed of the ex officio Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, three representatives from the

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Academic Council, six members representing the Senate, and three members nominated by the Chancellor. Of these, how many can claim to have any acquaintance with research work? It is therefore essential that University Professors who are carrying out research work should find a place on the
3-30 p.m. Syndicate. There may be an objection put forward, Sir, that these University Professors are servants of the Syndicate and that they are receiving salaries from the University and on that account they should not find a place on the Syndicate. If that be so, the Vice-Chancellor who is on the Syndicate is also receiving his salary from the University. Therefore, that plea cannot stand. If we look into the practice obtaining in other Universities in India, we find that the University Professors find a place on the Syndicate, for instance, in Calcutta, Allahabad, Benares, Dacca, etc. On these grounds, Sir, I move that this proviso in sub-clause (*a*) (iii) be deleted."

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi :—" Sir, I second this."

* The hon. the President :—" The question is that the proviso in sub-clause (*a*) (iii) be omitted."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Mr. President, I am afraid I cannot accept the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Menon, because the Syndicate is the executive body of the University and it has certain powers over these professors who are really whole-time servants of the University. I do not think it is right that such whole-time servants should find a place on the managing body of the University. I think that is the reason which made my hon. Friend when he introduced the Andhra University Act, to incorporate such a provision in the Andhra University Act. Under the circumstances, I cannot accept this amendment of Mr. Gopala Menon."

The amendment was put to the House and negatived.

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Mr. President, I move—

'*that in line 5, for the words* " *elected or nominated* ", *the words* " *eligible for election or nomination as* " *be substituted.*'

" This is merely a consequential amendment and I move it."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :— " I second it."

* The hon. the President :—" The question is : *For* the words ' elected or nominated ' in line 5, *substitute* the words ' eligible for election or nomination as.' "

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'*that in line 3 of sub-clause (b), the letter* ' (*b*) ' *in clarendon type be omitted.*'

" It is only a consequential amendment, Sir, and I move it."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :— " I second it."

* The hon. the President :—" The question is that in line 3 of sub-clause (*b*), the letter ' (*b*) ' in clarendon type be omitted."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar :—" Mr. President, I move—

'*that in the first proviso, after the word " unless " the word " meanwhile " be inserted.*'

" The House has already accepted such an amendment of a previous clause, and I move this."

Mr. C. Gopala Menon :—" I second it."

* The hon. the President :—" The question is that in the first proviso, after the word 'unless' the word 'meanwhile' be inserted."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Mr. President, I accept the amendment because it is similar to the one that my hon. Friend moved with regard to the Senate."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" Sir, I move—

'*that at the end of the first proviso, the following words be added :—*

" *or in the case of a teacher of an affiliated college, if he goes on leave for a period of not less than six months.*" '

" Sir, it is a new principle which is not contained in the Act itself, but this principle has been accepted in regard to the recent Annamalai University Act. This has been there accepted both by the Select Committee and the Council. It is only applicable to cases where people go on long leave. . ."

* The hon. the President :—" Is it within the scope of this amending Bill ? "

* Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" Yes, Sir. The proviso simply says : 'No member elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body shall hold office for a longer period than three months after he has ceased to be such member'. The word 'ceased' should have practically the same effect if the member goes on leave. We had recently some instances where people went on leave for two or three years but still continued to be borne on the establishment. Wherever people went on leave, I do not think they ceased to be members, but were continued as members on long leave, and shown in the registers as such. So, it is only a question of principle. Since the hon. the Minister has accepted a similar amendment in the matter of the other Act, I think he will accept this amendment also. I am not however very particular about the period of the leave."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" I second it."

* The hon. the President :—" The question is that at the end of the first proviso, the following words be added :—

'*or in the case of a teacher of an affiliated college, if he goes on leave for a period of not less than six months.*' "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Mr. President, I should like to point out one difficulty to my hon. Friend, and that is : there may be a case of a teacher of an affiliated college being on leave but still living in the country and being able to attend to the work of the University. Does my friend mean that such a teacher should cease to be a member of the Syndicate although he is able to discharge his duty in the country by remaining on the

spot ? I think the amendment as carried by the Select Committee will meet the wishes of my hon. Friend. I would rather like this amendment is not carried, and I request him to withdraw it."

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" Sir, the new proviso of which I have given notice and which I now place before this House is this :

> '*Provided further that a member of the Syndicate shall cease to be a member, if he absents himself from three consecutive monthly meetings of the Syndicate, but he may be reinstated, once, as a member of the Syndicate.*'

" Sir, the Syndicate is an executive body discharging from week to week by circulation and from month to month by meetings, important executive and administrative functions of the University. If members of the Syndicate can be absent from three consecutive monthly meetings, it means that for three months they need not attend to the work of the Syndicate ; and moreover, Sir, if after three months they become eligible for reinstatement if their colleagues on the Syndicate think that their absence was due to reasonable causes and that they ought not to deprive themselves of the continuous presence of such members, I think it would be fair to have a provision of this kind. I may mention, Mr. President, that to my knowledge in the Madras City Municipal Act there is a similar provision that any person absenting himself from three consecutive meetings loses his seat, but he has the right of being reinstated if his colleagues vote in favour of such reinstatement. I have provided, Sir, in my amendment that a person may be absent from three consecutive meetings and yet retain his seat. At the fourth meeting, it is open to his colleagues to reinstate him. He can go on for another three months. If at the seventh meeting it is found that he has been absent for the second three months, he loses his membership on the Syndicate. I think, Sir, we must think of the bodies whose representation we are securing on the Syndicate through such members. It is not fair that the representative on the Syndicate should be absent for six consecutive months and meetings. This is an important matter and I suggest that the absence of these members will deprive those bodies that are represented on the Syndicate of their rightful representation. Moreover, Sir, I think we must also make the members of the Syndicate feel that they cannot have membership of the Syndicate as a kind of sinecure where they can just attend or need not attend meetings. As a matter of fact, I want that they should be active members if they want to be on the Syndicate at all. With that purpose, Sir, I move my amendment "

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" I second it."

The hon. the President :—" The question is to add a new proviso at the end of sub-clause (*b*), as in the agenda."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Mr. President, I would first point out one difficulty, and that is : my friend says he may be reinstated. But by whom ? That is not made clear in the proviso that he has proposed. Secondly, I think we ought to leave men on these bodies to think themselves of the responsibility that they have undertaken. We get only really educated men on these bodies, and we ought to leave it to their good sense to think of the responsibility they have undertaken to the constituency they represent ;

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and if they think they are not fulfilling their duties properly, I think it should be given to them to resign. We ought not to legislate in this manner. Under these circumstances, I object to this amendment."

The amendment was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes 31.

1. Mr. F. E. Corley.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
5. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
8. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
9. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
10. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
11. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
12. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
13. ,, P. Bakthavatsulu Nayudu.
14. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
15. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
16. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
17. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
18. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
19. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
20. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
21. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
22. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
23. ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
24. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
25. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
26. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
27. Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
28. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
29. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
30. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
31. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes 43.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. H. A. Watson
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar.
16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
18. ,, J. Bheemayya.
19. ,, J. A. Davis.
20. ,, R. Foulkes.
21. ,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
22. Mr J. Kuppuswami.
23. Subadar-Major Nanjappah Bahadur.
24. Mr. K. Krishnan.
25. ,, N. Siva Raj.
26. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
27. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
28. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
29. ,, Daniel Thomas.
30. ,, S. Venkiah.
31. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
32. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
33. Mr. W. E. Smith.
34. ,, W. O. Wright.
35. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
36. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
37. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
38. The Raja of Panagal.
39. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
40. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
41. Mr. Khadir Mohideen Sahib.
42. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
43. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.

Ayes 31. Noes 43.

The amendment was lost.

Clause 19—*Sub-clause* (*c*).

Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar :—" Sir, I move—

'*that in line* 1, *for the words* " *On ceasing* " *the words* " *When a person ceases* " *be substituted.*' 3-45 p.m.

" A similar amendment has already been accepted."

Mr. C. Gopala Menon :—" I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, this is a similar amendment to the one that my hon. Friend moved with regard to the Senate. So, I have no objection to accept it."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Clause 19 as amended is for the consideration of the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I crave leave to move that the further consideration of this clause be adjourned. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment is not in my hands."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I beg to move that the further consideration of clause 19 be adjourned to the next official day. My reason is this. There was an important amendment of mine voted upon in respect of the composition of the Syndicate on which both my hon. Friend the Education Minister and myself found ourselves in agreement, but owing to a mistake on my part, for which I take full responsibility and I apologise to the House, in my drafting the amendment, there was one consequential amendment which was not put in. Since you ruled that you cannot give permission to it, my object is that I may be able, if this House agrees to the adjournment to the next official day, to put my amendment in the proper form, so that the House may have an opportunity of voting. To-day unfortunately the voting had to be, I say so without any disrespect, because of a defect in the wording which is entirely mine."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member be in order to move an amendment in the same stage? For the convenience of hon. Members, the third reading will be the proper stage, because you cannot raise the same question again at this stage."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I may say, I am agreeable to adopting your suggestion of bringing it up, subject to your ruling. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" You may move it with that risk."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The amendment which was actually moved and voted upon would not be the same amendment which I will have to bring later on, because it will be a different amendment, i.e., to delete a particular clause in the Bill."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I request the hon. Member to consider that aspect of the question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I may make one submission to you, Sir. In any case if the House agrees that I shall have to bring it at the third reading stage as you put it, I shall take the risk, and with that end in view, I beg to move that the further consideration of this clause be adjourned to the next official day."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the further consideration of clause 19 be adjourned to the next official day."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I have no objection to this adjournment."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think, the better course will be for the Government to bring it up, and it is for them to arrange their own agenda. So, I will omit the words 'to the next official day.' The question is that the further consideration of clause 19 be adjourned."

The motion was put to the House and carried.

Clause 20.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"In lines 5 and 6 of item (*j*)

'*the words " and rescind approval already granted " be omitted*'

"This is being done because already we have given this power to the Senate and if this power is retained in the Syndicate there will be conflict between the two authorities. So, I move this amendment."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, I move—

'*that item (l) be omitted, viz., " to prescribe the qualifications of teachers in constitutent and affiliated colleges and hostels " and the remaining items be re-lettered.*'

"This, Sir, is really the business of the Academic Council. In the old Act it is the Academic Council that discharged this duty and it is now put in under clause 19 in the powers of the Syndicate. The hon. the Minister has seen the spirit of it and he has given an amendment to add the words 'in consultation with the Academic Council.' What I suggest is that it is the duty of the Academic Council and I request that the hon. Minister will see his way to accept my amendment. So, I move for the deletion of the item."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"I second it, Sir."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I do not mean to move my amendment No. 59 . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"We are discussing item No. 58."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"In talking on this amendment the hon. Member referred to my amendment No. 59. He wants the whole power to be given to the Academic Council. As a matter of fact, I think this power ought to be in the Syndicate because it is a manageable body and meets quite often. As it is, even under the old Act this power was given to the Syndicate. I think for the proper discharge of business, this power should be in the hands of the Syndicate rather than in the Academic Council. So, I oppose the amendment of Mr. Gopala Menon."

The amendment was put and lost.

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Mr. President, the amendment is to delete item (*q*) '*to appoint members to the Boards of Studies*' and '*re-letter the remaining items.*' This is really within the power of the Academic Council and this power is now being transferred to the Syndicate. The Academic Council should not be deprived of this power and I therefore move that this item be deleted."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The select committee with whom I agreed considered that it would be better if these Boards of Studies are appointed by a

body like the Syndicate which meets more often and is able to get through business more quickly than the Academic Council. Besides, it is a smaller body and it will be well able to do this work and, even before the 1923 Act came into force, this matter of the appointment of the members of the Board of Studies was in the hands of the Syndicate. I think, for the better constitution of the University, it would be better if the power is in their hands. So, I oppose the amendment of Mr. Gopala Menon."

The amendment was put and lost.

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" I move that the following be substituted for item (r) (i) :—

' *To appoint examiners and assistant examiners after consideration of the recommendations of the Academic Council and the Board of Studies, but no member of the Syndicate shall be appointed as an examiner or assistant examiner.*'

" My reason in moving this amendment is that the Syndicate is the appointing authority and it may happen that they may appoint one of their own men of the Syndicate as an examiner, in which case they will be arrogating the power to themselves. That is not a sound policy. Therefore I say that no member of the Syndicate should be appointed as an examiner especially when there is no paucity of qualified men to be appointed as examiners."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I quite see my hon. Friend's point of view. As it is, the Syndicate has been following this practice of not appointing members of the Syndicate either as examiners or as assistant examiners, except in particular cases and that is when they cannot find any one capable of discharging that function. So, I do not think we ought to restrict the Syndicate by legislation. Therefore, I oppose the amendment of my hon. Friend."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, this amendment, if carried, will really cause serious difficulties in the case of technical examinations. In the case of Engineering College examinations, the Principal of the Engineering College is generally a member of the Syndicate. So also, in the case of the Madras Medical College, the Principal of the Medical College is a member of the Syndicate. If these two men are denied examinerships, you are depriving the services of the best men as examiners. They are generally also Chairmen of the Board of Examiners. In every way this is handicapping them and the insinuation made by my hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Menon is rather ungracious, i.e., that the members of the Syndicate will see that their friends are made examiners. It is not fair to make that remark behind their backs. I wish that my hon. Friend Mr. Menon will see his way to withdraw his amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, my sympathies are entirely with my hon. Friend representing the Chamber of Commerce My hon. Friend from the City, I think, has set an example of how members may attack others and he said that my hon. Friend representing the South Indian Chamber of Commerce did something which he ought not to have done and it was very ungracious, to use his own words. My hon. Friend, I think, put forward a view which all countries and all institutions accept, that is to say, that no man would place himself in a position where his interest and duty would come into conflict with each other. It does not matter even if they actually come into conflict.

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My friend from the City may rise above all temptation. Some of us are human, many of us are and the undoubted possibility is that when you feel that you can appoint yourselves, there are likely to be less rigorous tests, even consciously, sometimes even unconsciously.

"Now we are nineteen members of the Syndicate. I am not divulging any secret whatever. But at the same time I can assure you that we discuss very much more mercilessly the claims and qualifications of any outsider than those among ourselves. No colleague can sit there and raise any demur against his colleague being proposed, unless he is superhuman." 4 p.m.

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—"There is not party system."

* Mr. S. Satyamurti :—"As my friend says, there is no party system and so there is nothing to oppose any one being proposed. Supposing I am proposed, somebody may murmur and, by the time the murmur gains strength, I would have been appointed.

"My friend raises the fundamental principle of public morality. He says nobody should be given power to distribute offices among themselves, as it is liable to abuse. I do not suggest for one moment that it has been abused in the past. But a legislature will well consider in giving it such powers after taking reasonable precautions. My friend said the Principals of the Engineering and Medical Colleges are members of the Syndicate and they ought not to be there. But it is said thereby we will be depriving the body of experts. But there are many engineers, many doctors in this country and this Presidency and, if these would be able to attend, then you would have a satisfactory board. It is to think very poorly of this body to say that those experts are indispensable. The Principals are not ex-officio members; they are nominated members. If the authorities concerned think much harm will follow, there is nothing to prevent them from taking a self-denying resolution. There may be other engineers and other doctors in the Syndicate.

"But, Sir, the hon. the Minister, who I thought would accept the spirit of the amendment, has chosen to oppose. What we have here to consider is the spirit of the amendment. I can assure the hon. Member for the South Indian Chamber of Commerce that we shall appoint them only where we cannot get any other experts. Out of nineteen members, only two members are examiners, and that because of special circumstances. I do not want the Mover to press this amendment, for the Syndicate will take care not to violate the principle involved even though the amendment may be defeated. For I know the amendment will be defeated and the defeat will be the defeat of the amendment and not that of the principle underlying it."

Mr. C. Gopala Menon :—"On a matter of personal explanation, I never threw out any insinuation . . ."

* The hon. the President :—"It does not constitute a matter for personal explanation."

* Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—"I am only surprised that the Member for the University should go all the way to ask the Mover to withdraw the amendment. This question has been raised in the Senate by me more than once both by way of questions as well as by way of suggested resolutions and speeches. It was said in reply to a question that, as a rule, Syndicate members are not appointed as examiners, but there are exceptions to it and to-day we are told that out of nineteen members only two

are examiners and that too due to exceptional circumstances. I am surprised the hon. the Minister who has admitted the wisdom of this amendment is in action opposing it. His action is clearly like that of one seeking legal advice and when a contrary advice is given he says 'Well, I am satisfied with your advice.'

"This is a question of prestige as well as of safety. There is no doubt whatever from what Mr. Satyamurti has told the House that when once the name of a member of the Syndicate is proposed nobody will be prepared to object to it. With such an admission before us it is certainly very unjust to say that this amendment should not be moved. I should not be blamed if I say that there is nothing to prevent all the nineteen members of the Syndicate from being appointed as examiners. I strongly support this amendment and I hope the hon. the Minister, here I see even the experts sometimes voting against him, will pay some attention to this matter and take a serious decision. I appeal to the House to pass this amendment and tell the Syndicate not to do such things."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, the principle of this amendment is so important that its analogous principles are accepted in appointments to the services and boards, and even in municipalities in the relation of the chairmen to contractors. Therefore I support this amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
2. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
3. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
4. ,, S. Satyamurti.
5. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
6. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
7. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
8. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
11. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
12. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
13. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
14. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.
15. Mr. K. R. Karant.
16. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
17. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
18. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
19. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
20. Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
21. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
22. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
23. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
24. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
25. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
26. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
27. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
28. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
29. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
30. ,, P. Siva Rao.
31. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
32. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
33. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
34. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
35. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. Mr. C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. A. B Shetty.
19. ,, J. Bheemayya.
20. ,, J. A. Davis.
21. ,, R. Foulkes.
22. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
23. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.

Noes—cont.

24. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
27. ,, K. Krishnan.
28. ,, N. Siva Raj.
29. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
30. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
32. ,, Daniel Thomas.
33. ,, S. Venkiah.
34. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
36. Mr. W. E. Smith.
37. ,, W. D. Wright.
38. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
39. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
40. ,, G. R. Premayya.
41. ,, F. E. Corley.
42. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
43. The Raja of Panagal.
44. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
45. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
46. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
47. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
48. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
49. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
50. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar

Ayes 35. Noes 50.

The amendment was lost.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I move the deletion of the words '*the Acadamic Council and*' '*in item* (*r*) (*i*) *of clause* 20. My point is this. Under the scheme of this Bill, the hon. the Minister will notice that the Board of Studies have got to recommend examiners and then on their recommendation the Syndicate will appoint examiners. As the Bill stands, both the Academic Council and the Board of Studies make these recommendations and the result is that of the two the Syndicate is to consider the recommendations of the Board of Studies and only in cases where these recommendations are not satisfactory it turns to the recommendations of the Academic Council, or the recommendations of the Academic Council are merely appended and they are not looked at for any serious purpose. The Academic Council also being under the Bill a very large body, a very large number of examiners happen to be put on the list of recommendations—this is a public matter and so you should expose to the public what happens in the Academic Council. Any member can suggest any name. There is no discussion, there can be no discussion in such a large body and the result is that a long list of names put together as recommendations of particular members of the Academic Council is placed before the Syndicate. I am moving the amendment with a view to strengthen the hands of the Board of Studies. They are really experts in the subjects assigned to them. The Syndicate after all is representative of a few subjects ; it represents some subjects and does not represent the other subjects. It functions by accepting, except in certain exceptional cases, the recommendations by formally and approving subject to fair codes, to ensure justice to all colleges and to all teachers.

" Whereas now if you give the power to the Academic Council also, it simply means a huge list with no attempt at classification of the qualifications, flung on the heads of the Syndicate. Therefore I want to strengthen the powers of the Board of Studies on the one hand and to see to it that expert bodies recommend names and those names are duly and carefully considered by the Syndicate. I suggest that this power which is not really exercised and cannot be exercised well in the circumstances now existing in the Academic Council, be taken away from the Academic Council and vested solely in the Board of Studies. I am moving this, Sir, not to deprive the Academic Council of any real power it has now got. I am sure my friends who are the expert members will support me when I say that the Academic Council cannot and does not exercise any powers of assessing the qualifications of the various persons whose names are recommended or purported to be

4-15 p.m.

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recommended by the Academic Council for examinerships. They are merely thrown together pell-mell as they are proposed to the Academic Council and the list is sent up to the Syndicate without any classification. Whereas if the Board of Studies recommends names for examinerships, the list will command authority with the Syndicate. For these reasons, I move the amendment which stands in my name."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I second the amendment and in doing so, I must observe that there is nothing more scandalous than the way the examiners are appointed. The names are submitted in a very haphazard manner by the Academic Council to the Syndicate. Then there is very great difficulty in making a proper selection. The whole thing should be left in the hands of a body of experts who know the merits of the various candidates who want to become examiners. I think the best body should make a proper selection and recommendation and the names should then be sent up to the Syndicate to make proper selection out of such a list."

Mr. W. E. SMITH :—" Sir, I support the amendment. It could be an advantage to the Syndicate to have before it only one list of recommendations for examinerships, namely, that of the Board of Studies. It is no advantage to the Syndicate to have a list of recommendations put forward by a less competent body, namely, the Academic Council."

The amendment was put and carried.

Item (y).

The hon. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I move the amendment standing in my name which runs thus :—

' *Substitute the following for the existing item (y) :—*

" *(y) to delegate any of its powers to the Vice-Chancellor or to a committee from among its own members or to a committee appointed in accordance with the statutes.*' "

" The latter part of this clause is moved because Mr. Corley came to me and told me and Mr. Smith also has pointed out the difficulties that may arise if the committee that is to be appointed by the Syndicate is to consist only of the members of the Syndicate. To take a concrete example, there is the University library which is being managed by a committee appointed by the Syndicate. On this committee there are members who are not members of the Syndicate. If really the membership of these committees to whom powers are to be delegated by the Syndicate is to be confined only to the members of the Syndicate, it will be rather hard to find people to manage institutions of the university like the library and the laboratories which will soon come into existence, and also other institutions of the University. In that case, I think the delegation ought to be to committees of its own members which the Syndicate may have power to select."

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar seconded the motion.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I beg to move that the words ' to the Vice-Chancellor or ' as also the words ' or to a committee appointed in accordance with the statutes ' be deleted.

" Sir, this power of delegation is a power which ought to be very zealously guarded by the Legislative Council. Delegation is not the normal way in which bodies with powers delegated are allowed to function. But if the

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Legislative Council for any reasons considers that some of the powers which any enactment gives to a body may be delegated, it should watch with zealous and careful eyes the nature of the body to whom such delegation is made, the nature of the powers which may be thus delegated and the conditions under which these powers may be delegated. The hon. the Minister's sweeping amendment means this, 'to delegate *any* of its powers to the Vice-Chancellor . . . .' The Syndicate may therefore delegate to the Vice-Chancellor the power of recognition of constituent colleges, the power of withdrawal of recognition from constituent colleges, etc. It may also delegate to the Vice-Chancellor the power to affiliate mufassal colleges as also to disaffiliate them. I am only giving one or two examples of the various powers which may be delegated by the Syndicate. As a matter of fact, Mr. President, no occasion has arisen within my knowledge to justify this radical change in regard to delegation of powers to the Vice-Chancellor at all. Sir, the Vice-Chancellor has got certain duties prescribed for him under the statute. Among them is the duty to see to it, that the statutes and regulations are properly carried out and he is the chief executive officer. He has ample powers to enforce proper standards in the University. If now you are going to allow the Syndicate to delegate these large powers, it will not be desirable. I will give one instance, namely, the power of appointing members to the Boards of Studies, the appointment of examiners, the employment of the university laboratories, management of constituent colleges, etc. All these powers may be delegated to the Vice-Chancellor. The hon. the Minister has given no reason why there should be such a wide delegation. I suggest that it is unsafe and that it is against the canons of legislation of this kind that such large powers should be allowed by the Syndicate to be delegated to a single individual. No case has arisen in my experience—and I have some experience of the working of these bodies—which justifies this radical change. I quite agree that there have arisen cases where special committees have felt somewhat handicapped in that they can discharge no single matter finally. Therefore if there is power of delegation to committees of the Syndicate of certain powers, there is absolutely no danger in that because they are all members of the Syndicate. A minority of that committee will be able to bring it up before the Syndicate itself. My hon. Friend gave instances which are absolutely out of date. He was talking of the library committee, but according to his own scheme this library committee is hereafter going to be managed by the Syndicate itself. Sir, you will notice that sub-clause (t) says 'to manage the university laboratories, libraries, etc.' Under the present Act the management of the library is in the hands of the Academic Council. Hereafter under the scheme of this Bill, if this Council approves it, that power will be vested in the Syndicate. Therefore there is no need to delegate to any committee of outsiders any of these powers. But, Sir, my most serious objection is to this new amendment of the hon. the Minister which empowers delegation to a committee of outsiders appointed according to the statutes. It means that the body to whom the Syndicate may delegate the power may not only delegate it to a sub-committee of its own but may delegate it to outsiders altogether. In order to test the validity of a law, we must take extreme cases. It is not an unfair test, it is a perfectly valid test. It may therefore be that the Syndicate may delegate all these powers to the hon. the Education Minister only. (An hon. Member :—'He won't be sorry.') I am sure he will be sorry before 24 hours are over. But my point is this. There has been no reason given why this wide power of delegation given to an outside

body altogether should be here. According to my amendment, the clause will run as follows: 'to delegate any of its powers to a committee from among its own members.' Will not that meet the situation? Any further authorization will be dangerous and is certainly unnecessary to the best of my knowledge and experience and is liable to be abused. I do not think there is any case made out for this wide delegation of powers to the Vice-Chancellor on the one hand making him an autocrat or to outsiders on the other, that is, to members outside the Syndicate which will not work towards the harmonious or efficient discharge of these functions of the Syndicate. We, the Legislative Council, are giving wide and responsible powers to the Syndicate. The Syndicate consists of elected members responsible to the Senate and Academic Council, whereas the Vice-Chancellor, although elected in the first instance, is appointed by the Chancellor. But according to this Bill there may be committees of outsiders who are not elected by the Senate or the Academic Council and who owe no responsibility to that body. If such outside bodies are to exercise the powers vested by this Council in the Senate and Syndicate, I doubt very much whether it would conduce to efficiency. At any rate, I am convinced no reason has been given why there should be such a wide delegation of power. I therefore beg to move the amendment of which I have given notice."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha seconded the amendment

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Mr. Corley will deal with the question of committees composed of members from outside. I only want to deal with the question of the Vice-Chancellor. Why the Vice-Chancellor was put in by the Select Committee was that such petty powers as the appointment of the members of the subordinate clerical staff or of the menial staff of the office may well be delegated to the Vice-Chancellor. The word 'any' does not mean that all the powers possessed by the Syndicate are easily to be delegated to the Vice-Chancellor. It is only for the speedy transaction of business that this delegation is intended.

4-30 p.m. " You would have seen from the Annamalai University Act that we had a particular provision there giving the Vice-Chancellor power to appoint and deal with the menial staff of the office. There is no such provision in this Act. So, this amendment only gives power to the Syndicate to delegate any power it likes to the Vice-Chancellor. I do not think that a Syndicate composed of members like my hon. Friend here who seems to be zealous of the powers he possesses and does not want to delegate any of them, will be ready to hand all its powers to the Vice-Chancellor, especially if the spirit that prevails among the members is of the kind that my hon. Friend possesses. So, I do not think there is any danger of wide powers being delegated to a committee outside the Syndicate or the Vice-Chancellor himself, by the Syndicate. This clause as has been drafted only gives permission to the Syndicate to delegate any of its powers if it chooses. I do not think there is any harm in retaining the clause, and I do not think the danger that my hon. Friend envisages will really occur."

Mr. F. E. CORLEY :—" Mr. President, I should like to say a few words on this question. The Member for the University has really introduced a considerable element of unreality in this discussion. Is it really conceivable that the Syndicate, if it be given this power, will proceed to delegate all the important powers to the Vice-Chanceller or to a committee consisting of

outsiders? Now, if members of the Council will note it, most of the members of the Syndicate are businessmen and at the same time we may take it from the fact that they are mostly elected by bodies who will be very cautious in their selection, that these men are very capable men and men of character. If you want the work to be done well and speedily by anybody of persons you must allow them a certain amount of discretion. I think the Syndicate is composed of men who may be believed to exercise a wise discretion in the use of its power of delegation. If you allow no power of delegation at all, the Syndicate will simply be stultifying itself. Under clause (t) of this section, the Syndicate will be responsible for the management of the increasing number of University institutions. Now, Sir, the Syndicate has to manage the University library, the department of Indian history, Indian economics, the Oriental Institute, the two scientific institutes which are already in existence and the other institute, which will come into existence, University Publication Bureau, etc. Even if the Syndicate were enlarged, I think the members composing it will not be able to do justice to all the work entrusted to them. They are not full-time members; some of them are busy lawyers and have other calls on their time. So it is quite evident that they could not give the time necessary for the purpose; and further, Sir, I doubt whether the 19 or 22 members of the Syndicate could be expected to command that wide range of specialized knowledge which will be necessary for the management of those various institutions. I hope, Sir, that the House will not be so suspicious of the possible future Syndicate as to restrict altogether the power of delegation in the way suggested; I hope that it will look to the magnitude of the work that the Syndicate has to discharge and have the clause as amended by the Minister passed, and reject the narrowing amendment which the University Member has put forward."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, if the Syndicate is to be vested with the power of delegating any or all of its functions not only to a body composed of members of the Syndicate but also to a body composed partly of members, and partly of outsiders, there will be not only confusion created, but the whole Act would become an unreality. The Opposition is not introducing any element of unreality; but to enable the Syndicate to delegate powers to a stranger or an outside body would reduce the whole Act to a nullity. Professor Carley trusts that nothing will be lost, as the Syndicate would not abuse the power of delegation. If they are a law unto themselves, why then should we pass a law at all. For these reasons, I oppose the amendment of the hon. the Minister."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think it is better to put this amendment of Mr. Satyamurti in two parts.

" The question is, in the amendment of the Chief Minister 'to omit the words " to the vice-chancellor." ' "

The amendment was put and lost.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Then the question is, in the amendment of the Chief Minister 'to omit the words " or to a committee appointed in accordance with the statutes. " '"

The amendment was put and declared lost.

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Mr. S. Satyamurti demanded a poll, and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
5. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
6. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
7. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
8. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
9. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
10. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
11. ,, K. R. Karant.
12. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
13. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
14. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
15. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
16. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
17. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
18. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
19. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
20. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
21. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
22. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
23. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
24. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
25. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
26. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
27. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. F. E. Corley.
19. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
20. ,, A. B. Shetty.
21. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
22. ,, J. A. Davis.
23. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
24. Mr. W. E. Smith.
25. Subadar-Major Nanjappah Bahadur.
26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
27. ,, K. Krishnan.
28. ,, N. Siva Raj.
29. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
30. ,, V. I Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
32. ,, S. Venkiah.
33. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
35. Mr. K. Kay.
36. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
37. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
38. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
39. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
40. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
41. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
42. ,, R. Foulkes.

Ayes 27. Noes 42.

Mr. Satyamurti's amendment was lost.

The amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister was then put and carried.

Clause 20 as amended was put, passed, and added to the Bill.

Clause 21 was put, passed, and added to the Bill.

Clause 22.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I move—

'*in item* (4) *under class II omit the word* "*constituent*" '.

" Sir, my object in moving this amendment is that the constituent colleges in the City and the affiliated colleges in the mufassal should be in a position of equality so far as representation is concerned. I cannot see any reason why constituent colleges should have two teachers to represent them and so

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have a preponderance of vote while the affiliated colleges have only one representative. I may point out that it is not always easy for the teachers or principals of the mufassal colleges to come to Madras. What happens is the representatives of the colleges at the headquarters in Madras can always be present at the meetings and to some extent preponderate in the voting. Hence my amendment." "All the colleges, first-grade colleges, both within the city and outside, should be placed on a par. The next amendment is that of Mr. S. Satyamurti to the effect that instead of one teacher there should be two teachers. My amendment also would in effect be the same. What I propose is that item (5) be omitted and that in item (4) the word 'constituent' be omitted. If my amendment is accepted, it will place both the constituent and affiliated colleges on a par." 4-45 p.m.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—"I second the amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I have no objection to accept this amendment especially as the mufassal colleges seem to be rather apprehensive of what might happen if the constituent colleges got more representation. Really speaking they need not have any such apprehension. The constituent colleges are few in number and the affiliated colleges are very large and even if you consider the number of representatives of affiliated colleges on the Academic Council, they have very large representation as compared to the constituent colleges. However, as the mufassal people seem to be apprehensive of the danger that might occur if they are not represented as much as the constituent colleges, I have no objection to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I move—

'*that item (5) be omitted.*'

"This is only a consequential amendment."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection to accept this amendment. The rest of the items have to be re-numbered."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am agreeable to it as a matter of course."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is no such amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Sub-clause (ii)—First proviso.

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I move—

'*that after the word "unless" the word "meanwhile" be inserted*'."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I move to add the following at the end :—

'*or if he goes on leave for a period of not less than six months.*'

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [26th November 1928

"Sir, this refers to the Academic Council. It is very important that this should be accepted. In the Annamalai University Bill passed only recently, on the motion of the hon. the Chief Minister there are these words : 'or if he goes on leave for a period of not less than six months.' I do not know why the hon. Minister does not on this occasion want to have the words which he wanted then. There was a specific case which justified the need for those words on that occasion. A member of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, who was a member of the Academic Council, went on leave for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. The hon. Minister said : 'What does it matter ? He may be at Timbuctoo or anywhere in the Himalayas and yet may represent the college on the Academic Council.' The object of having a representative of a particular institution on a higher body is to voice the feelings of that particular institution. That being so, if he is absent from that higher body for a long period and lives anywhere he chooses, it is absurd to expect him to represent that particular institution which sent him. It was on that very wise principle that the Government and the hon. Minister agreed to have that amendment in the Annamalai University Bill. I certainly expect the Minister to give some reason why he is against this amendment now. A gentleman from Punjab may be a member of a particular college as in the case of the Coimbatore Agricultural College. That he should be expected to represent that body although he is living in Punjab, seems to be a little unreasonable, and therefore, apart from other considerations, to have a little consistency and not to give room for such difficulties, I think it is better to have this amendment passed."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I second the amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am afraid my hon. Friend is always throwing the Annamalai University Bill at my face. But the consideration that applied to that Bill does not apply to this, for the simple reason that the Madras University is an affiliating university having colleges all over the Presidency. That is not the case with a residential and teaching university. And the fact that a person may be useful on any of the bodies of the university especially when it has got affiliating functions extending over such a large territory as the Madras University, of course makes the consideration entirely different and that is the reason why I have taken a different attitude on the question here from the attitude I took in connexion with the Annamalai University Bill. The reason which I then mentioned with regard to the member being absent for six months from the Syndicate holds good here also and as such, there is no necessity to accept the amendment of Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

The amendment was put and lost.

*Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I move—

'*in line* 1 *of Sub-clause* (*iii*), *for the words* "*On ceasing*" *substitute the words* "*When a person ceases*".'"

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection to accept it."

The amendment was put and carried.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Clause 22 as amended is now for the consideration of the House."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, before you put clause 22 to the vote of the House, I should like to move for adjournment of the consideration of it. Otherwise there will be this anomaly of sub-section (6) coming after sub-section (4). Section 5 having been omitted, we will have section 6. Unless we have time to move consequential amendments at the next stage, it will be rather inartistic."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member quite sure that it will not be objected to at the third reading?

" The question is to postpone consideration of this clause."

The motion was put and carried and further consideration of clause 22 was postponed."

Clause 23.

Item (*c*).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move—

'*in line 3, for the word 'lecturerships' substitute the word 'lectureships'* ".

" This is a consequential amendment."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I second the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Item (*g*).

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, I move—

'*after the word " Engineering " insert the word " Technology "*'.

" This is intended to give power to the Academic Council to constitute a faculty of engineering when the time comes. It is only a provision for a future eventuality. It is a harmless amendment and I hope the House will accept it."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have no objection to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Item (*j*).

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move—

'*in line 3 for the words " engaged thereon " substitute the words " engaged therein*'."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" I second the amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have no objection to accept this amendment. I must really thank my hon. Friend from Madura for the large number of verbal amendments."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Minister may reserve those thanks for the third reading."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 23, as amended, was then put and carried.

Clause 24.

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—"Sir, my amendment reads: 'In line 5, after the word 'arts' *insert* the words 'comparative religion, veterinary science and technology'. There are three items in the amendment and each one of them requires separate consideration. I shall move, with your permission, these three subjects, one by one."

* The hon. the President :—"The hon. Member has not placed his request in my hands."

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—"Therefore I shall take them all together. (Laughter.) Comparative religion is an important subject studied in several European universities. It is but fair that that subject should be taught in India. It is not in every country that comparative religion should be studied with such assiduity as in India. We have religions from the highest to the lowest, from the primitive religions to the highest type of religions. Here is a wide field for studying comparative religion. This is a subject that conduces to harmony among our people. A scientific study of different religions would bring about unity and goodwill among the people professing different religions and would conduce to the better understanding of the different points of view of the different religions. In India it is very important that we should understand one another's point of view."

The hon. the President :—"The hon. Member will continue his speech on the next occasion."

The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 610 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 12 supra.]

(i)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), Rout. No. 5979, dated 13th October 1927.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur U. RAMA RAO Avargal, B.A., Collector of Kurnool, R.C. No. A-5-1683-27, dated the 18th September 1927.

Resolution—Rout. No. 5979, dated 13th October 1927.

Submitted to Government.

2. The channel C.D. issuing from sluice No. 26 of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal irrigates about 150 acres of land. Water is taken by ryots from the channel by open cuts made on the bank. The result is that tail end lands suffer and Medam Venkayya, who owns lands in the tail end, requests that the channel may be repaired by Government. The Executive Engineer states that the so-called main channel C.D. is merely a water course and that the repairs to the channel should be done by the ryots themselves. Strictly, the position taken up by the Executive Engineer is correct. Government do not undertake distribution of water after it leaves the sluice and the distribution of water below a sluice and the maintenance and repair of subsidiary distributaries should be done by the ryots themselves. It seems, however, to the Board that Government should help in the matter by prohibiting the irrigation of dry lands by open cuts and by penalizing such irrigation. If this were done, upper ryots would not make open cuts and there would not be so much waste of water to the detriment of tail end wet lands.

(True extract)

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

(ii)

Official Memorandum No. 4730-B/27-1, Revenue, dated 9th December 1927.

[Irrigation—Kurnool district—Kurnool-Cuddapah canal—Distributaries—Repairs—B.P. Rout. No. 5979, dated 13th October 1927.]

The Board has recommended that in the case of distributaries taking off from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the Government should prohibit the irrigation of dry lands by open cuts and penalize such irrigation. This course can be adopted only if there are means of irrigation other than open cuts in those distributaries, and if, in the water permits, it is stipulated that permission to use water is granted subject to the condition that it should not be taken except through the particular sluice or other outlets specified in the permit as the source of supply for the land.

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The Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, has stated that it is proposed to eliminate the numerous existing cuts along the channel and to provide only a few controlled sluices. Unless this proposal is carried out in the case of these distributaries and a wet ayacut is registered under each sluice and the permits for the irrigation of dry lands are granted in the manner already indicated, no real control is possible.

The Board of Revenue is requested to report what the existing practice is, whether means other than open cuts exist in the case of these distributaries taking off from the main canal, and, if not, how the lands are to be irrigated if irrigation by open cuts is to be prohibited as recommended by it.

J. F. HALL,
Secretary to Government.

(iii)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), Rout. No. 3109, dated 10th May 1928.

With reference to their Memo. No. 4730-B/27-1, dated 9th December 1927, the Board begs to submit copies of the reports of the Collector of Kurnool and the Executive Engineer which set out the present practice.

They recommend that the existing practice may be allowed to continue subject to the condition that the ryots holding dry lands should come to an agreement with the ryots holding wet lands to observe a system of turns even during seasons of scarcity and that the grant of permits to dry lands should be subject to this condition. This suggestion is, in the Board's opinion, impracticable as the condition could not be enforced. The Collector also recommends that masonry sluices should be constructed by Government at the head of each branch or distributary. The course suggested will not meet the difficulty under consideration which is to control the distribution of the supply received in the channel.

2. Under existing conditions, it is impossible to prohibit the irrigation of dry lands by open cuts and penalize such irrigation unless the ayacut can be more definitely localized than at present. The system of open cuts cannot be abolished and the problem of internal distribution has to be left to the ryots themselves.

3. In another connexion the Board has issued instructions to the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah to investigate the possibility of localizing wet and systematically irrigated blocks and the question of the control of distribution can best be decided on the basis of the results obtained from that investigation. It will submit a report to Government in due course as soon as that enquiry is finished.

(True extract)

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

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ENCLOSURES

No. (1)

Letter from P. RAMALINGAM, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kurnool, dated 13th April 1928, D. No. 4067-27.

[Board's Reference H. No. 8548-27-1, dated 19th December 1927.]

The existing practice of irrigation under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is mostly through open cuts in the distributary channels issuing from the sluices on the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. In these channels there are no 'pucca' controllable offtakes either for the ryots' water courses or for direct watering of the fields. Even where a distributary channel divides into branches, masonry division works exist only in rare cases. In some of the larger distributaries, where a cut will not be easily manageable, a dry stone tunnel is built in the bank.

2. The Executive Engineer remarks that there are two courses now open to us for dealing with the irrigation from the distributaries—

(1) To allow the existing practice of cuts to continue on condition that the ryots owning dry lands come to some agreement with the ryots holding wet lands to observe a system of turns, even during seasons of scarcity, the grant of permits to dry lands being made subject to the above condition and further to provide for some structure to control supply at the head of a branch or distributary, the cost of the masonry work being met by Government or by ryots according to the merits of each case.

(2) To replace cuts by 'pucca' sluices as suggested by the Board.

(3) The Executive Engineer is not in favour of this latter proposal as it is beset with the several practical difficulties enumerated by him in his letter (copy enclosed).

(4) I am in general agreement with the Executive Engineer's views, but I think that the masonry works involved in the construction of structures to control supply at the head of a branch or distributary should be constructed at Government cost.

No. (2)

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. V. SANKARA AYYAR Avargal, Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated 29th March 1928, No. 1600.

[Your No. A. 5-4067 of 1927, dated 25th December 1927.]

In the distributaries issuing from the sluice on the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal there are no pucca controllable offtakes either for the ryots' water courses or for direct watering of the fields. Even where a distributary divides into branches, masonry division works exist only in rare cases. Even these are either damaged or outflanked. In some of the larger distributaries, where a cut will not be easily manageable, a dry stone tunnel is built in the bank. These, too, are not always properly repaired or maintained.

2. I believe the aim of the Board is that water-supply to lands classed 'wet' should be ensured in preference to those classed dry, though these latter are systematically irrigated every year. Cases where water is drawn occasionally to save dry crops are not taken into consideration here.

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3. If from a distributary or branch both wet and systematically irrigated dry lands draw water there are two courses as detailed below :—

(*a*) To allow the existing practice of cuts to continue on condition that the dry land ryots come to agreement with wet land ryots to observe a system of turns even during the scarcity periods of flow. In this case, the grant of permits to dry lands may be made subject to the above condition. In such a distributary Government need not interfere with the internal fieldwar distribution. It would be enough if some structure to control supply at the head of a branch, or distributary be provided for. This masonry work, if it be for a branch, may be at Government cost if the other branches irrigate lands in a different village. If however, the other branches too are for the same village, the cost may be borne by the interested ryots or by Government according to the merits of the case. In this method of distribution the ryots have the advantage that they can by economical use of the water increase the area irrigated or water any plot they choose by rotation within the limits of command of the distributary.

(*b*) To replace cuts by pucca sluice as suggested by the Board. The adoption of this course in this canal system is beset with several practical difficulties—

(i) Most of the distributaries in the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal system are small ones, with banks only about a yard in height, the imperceptible cutting and close of which will be an easy affair. These are similar to ryots' water-courses in the deltas. The existing establishment is too meagre to detect the cuts. Even if detected, it will be *difficult to prove the cut and book the culprit.*

(ii) With an earth cut, the waterway is undefined, erodible and not readily controllable, while a pucca sluice can be given a defined and unerodible ventway and can easily be controlled. Besides these advantages, the area of the vent can be calculated to give a supply proportionate to the ayacut. In the cases of small sluices or outlets, the ventway is not regulated for want of men and so their discharge is constant and continuous. If proportionate discharge be not aimed at, the sluice can still be used to give a requisite supply by keeping the sluice closed at suitable intervals, i.e., by a system of turns In this case of supply by turns or rotation the area of vent may be larger as this will give a quicker discharge in a shorter period. Now, in the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal the irrigated plots (whether classed wet or systematically irrigated dry) are small and in detached bits and not always close to a distributary. The area of the individual plots is generally very small, say less than 15 acres. The ventway of a sluice calculated to give a continuous supply proportionate to such a small extent will be impractically small, say an inch or two in diameter. The rate of flow from such small tubes will be so slow that the water will sink into the field when it emerges out of the tube and be lost instead of spreading over the whole extent. So, for proper watering of the fields, a quicker flow (which means a greater discharge with a larger ventway) will have to be allowed. It is on this consideration that the discharge from a sluice cannot be less than a specified minimum which depends upon the nature of the soil and slope of the ayacut. This limiting discharge is itself wastefully large for the numerous small irrigated plots under the distributaries of this canal.

As these plots are not generally contiguous, clubbing them up under a single larger sluice as is done in the deltas is impracticable. Even if sluices

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are constructed, if superfluous *waste in distribution is to be avoided,* the adoption of the turn system cannot be obviated even during non-scarcity periods. Of course, during scarcity turns are inevitable.

(iii) The actual irrigated *ayacut itself is indefinite.* The dry class ryot, on account of the poor quality of the soil, observes the system of rotation by which the same field is not irrigated from year to year, though the extents of irrigation may practically remain unaltered as this is determined by his capacity to get manure, etc. The design of a sluice assumes that the ayacut under it can be localized and fixed. This, however, is doubtful as the ryot will lose the elasticity of choice which he now enjoys.

(iv) This policy will entail the preparation of ayacut maps with field levels, preparation of designs and estimates for sluices, construction of the sluices and conducting trial observations, etc., and the process will be a tedious one *involving heavy cost and establishment.* After all, it is not likely to be satisfactory to the ryots. I doubt whether the cost of all these operations and constructions will be borne by the dry land ryots.

(v) I may note in this connexion that in the Mydekur, Etur and Cheapad channels under the canal system and a few sluices on the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal itself *even locked masonry sluices are broken* and it has not been found practicable to trace the culprit or prevent recurrence of such practices. On the whole, therefore, the better course will be for Government to insist on turns being voluntarily instituted and arranged for among the ryots under each distributary or branch. When this is done, the ryots will of themselves go in for the construction of pakka sluices to reduce the labour of cuts and cross bunds in earth.

4. As regards the penultimate paragraph of the Government Memorandum No. 4730-B/27-1, dated 9th December 1927, my proposal to eliminate the numerous cuts and to provide a few controlled sluices was made in connexion with a specific channel, viz., that issuing from sluice No. 31, and even here the work was confined to the first reach in it. Here, the conditions were specially favourable for sluicing as practically all the commandable lands are now under regular irrigation. My object here was to save the waste in the first reach and send down an increased supply to the lower reaches of the channel and also to get an idea of the duty at which a channel like this (with the ayacut lands disposed in a long narrow strip having a steep cross slope down from the channel towards a river parallel to the channel) can work without complaint of inadequate supply. Being a sluice at the headquarters of the Subdivisional Officer and myself, observations here could be conveniently made. Such favourable conditions for sluicing the distributaries obtain only in very few channels on the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, e.g., above Kurnool and below the Adiminayapalle anicut.

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Appendix II.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 611 asked by Mr. S. Satyamurti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 14 *supra*.]

A

(*a*) Names of members of the Madras Legislative Council who have been appointed to posts under the Government.	Abbas Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., Bar.-at-law.
(*b*) The nature of the posts to which they have been appointed.	Post of Chief Presidency Magistrate.
(*c*) The reasons why they were preferred to others.	The selection is made by His Excellency the Governor.

B

The names of the members of the Madras Legislative Council who have been nominated to honorary offices since the beginning of this Council.	The nature of the offices to which they have been nominated.	The reasons why they were preferred to others.
Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.	Member, District Educational Council, Nellore.	Appointed on the recommendation of the President, District Educational Council.
M.R.Ry. M. Gangadhara Siva Avargal.	Member, District Educational Council, Cuddapah.	Appointed as a representative of the depressed classes.
,, N. Sivaraj Avargal ..	Member, District Educational Council, Chingleput.	Do.
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur ..	Member, District Educational Council, Tanjore.	Appointed as a representative of Muhammadans. The nominee was considered suitable.
M.R.Ry. A. S. Sahajanandam Swami Avargal.	Member, District Educational Council, South Arcot.	He was reappointed on the recommendation of the President.
,, Sundru Venkayya Garu ..	Member, District Educational Council, Kistna.	He is an Adi-Andhra and was appointed on the recommendation of the President as the representative of the depressed classes.
,, L. C. Guruswami Garu ..	Member, District Educational Council, Chingleput.	He was appointed on the recommendation of the President in the place of M.R.Ry. N. Sivaraj Avargal who resigned.
V. Ch. John Avargal	Member, District Educational Council, Guntur.	He was nominated as the President of the Council as the Government considered that he was suitable.
Janab K. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur.	Municipal Councillor, Bellary.	The Government thought that these gentlemen were worthy of being members of the local bodies concerned.
M.R.Ry. M. V. Gangadhara Siva Avargal.	Municipal Councillor, Cuddapah.	
,, Swami Sahajanandam Avargal.	Municipal Councillor, Chidambaram.	
,, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu.	Municipal Councillor, Chittoor.	
Mr. V. Ch. John	Municipal Councillor, Guntur.	
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. C. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.	Do.	
Abbas Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur ..	Municipal Councillor, Madura.	
M.R.Ry. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai Avargal.	Municipal Councillor, Negapatam.	
,, S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar Avargal.	Municipal Councillor, Palamcottah.	

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The names of the members of the Madras Legislative Council who have been nominated to honorary offices since the beginning of this Council	The nature of the offices to which they have been nominated.	The reasons why they were preferred to others.
M.R.Ry. Sankara Narayana Dorai Raja Avargal.	Municipal Councillor, Tanjore.	
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur ..	Do.	
M.R.Ry. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai Avargal.	Municipal Councillor, Trichinopoly.	
,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar Avargal.	Do.	
Janab K. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur.	Member, District Board, Bellary.	
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami Avargal.	Member, District Board, Chingleput.	
Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.	Do.	
M.R.Ry. M. V. Gangadhara Siva Avargal.	Member, District Board, Cuddapah.	
,, V. Ch. John Avargal ..	Member, District Board, Guntur.	
,, Diwan Bahadur P. C. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.	Do.	
,, B. Ramachandra Reddi Garu.	Member, District Board, Nellore.	
Muhammad Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.	Member, District Board, South Kanara.	
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur ..	Member, District Board, Tanjore.	
M.R.Ry. Daniel Thomas	Member, District Board, Tinnevelly.	The Government thought that these gentlemen were worthy of being members of the local bodies concerned.
,, Swami Sahajanandam Avargal.	Member, District Board, South Arcot.	
Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.	Member, District Board, Salem.	
Rai Sahib M. Hampayya Garu ..	Member, District Board, Anantapur.	
M.R.Ry. Tahavar O. Jaladat Dastagaha, Sri Raja Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur, Zamindar Garu (Zamindar of Mirzapuram).	Member, District Board, Kistna (reconstituted).	
,, Sriman Narayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Gollapalli	Do.	
,, S. Venkiah Garu ..	Do.	
Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.	Member, District Board, West Godavari (reconstituted).	
M.R.Ry. J. Bhimayya Garu ..	Do.	
,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.	Member, District Board, Trichinopoly.	
,, Sriman Narayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Gollapalli.	Member, Taluk Board, Nuzvid (reconstituted).	
,, Sundru Venkayya Garu.	Member, Taluk Board, Gudivada (reconstituted).	
Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami ..	Member, Corporation of Madras.	

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The names of the members of the Madras Legislative Council who have been nominated to honorary offices since the beginning of this Council.	The nature of the offices to which they have been nominated.	The reasons why they were preferred to others.
Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.	Selection Committee for admission to the Agricultural College.	
M.R.Ry. K. Sarabha Reddi Avargal.	Member of the Selection Committee for Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.	
Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.	Member of the Selection Committee for Government Brennen College, Tellicherry.	
,, Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.	Member of the Selection Committee for Teachers' College, Saidapet.	They were appointed as persons best fitted to advise the principals in the matter of selections.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar Avargal.	Member of the Selection Committee for Government College, Coimbatore.	
,, K. Krishnan Avargal ..	Member of the Selection Committee for Government Brennen College, Tellicherry.	
Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi ..	Member of the Joint Committee for the selection of candidates for admission to the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam.	Recommended by the Surgeon-General.
M.R.Ry. S. Arpudaswami Udayar Avargal.	State Technical Scholarship Selection Board.	Appointed since he takes interest in the subject and was considered fit to advise Government.
,, H. B. Ari Gowder ..	Special Magistrate, Bench Court, Coonoor.	Recommended by District Magistrate.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 619-A asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 20 supra.]

Statement showing the publications issued by the Madras Record Office from 1921–22 *to* 1927–28.

Index to Revenue Consultations	1827 to 1830.
Records of Fort St. George—	
(1) Public Consultations	1696, 1697 and 1698; 1699, 1700 and 1701; 1702 and 1703.
(2) Letters from Fort St. George ...	1693–94, 1694, 1696 1700–01, 1702.
(3) Letters to Fort St. George... ...	1699–1700.
Despatches to England	1701–1702 to 1710–1711.
Despatches from England	1701—1706, 1706—10, 1710—1713, 1713—14, 1715—1718, 1717—21.
Baramahal Records	Volumes on 'Balances,' 'Police,' 'Miscellany' and 'Justice.'
Ananda Ranga Pillai's Diary	Volumes VIII to XI.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 624 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 25 supra.]

Extract from the Tour diary of the President, Puttur Taluk Board.

[Kombar—24th May 1928, Thursday.]

* * * *

Kombar Potail and some of the residents of Kombar and Bilinile villages complain of the ravages of a solitary elephant which is roaming about the two villages from the past three weeks. From what I was able to gather, I think it very imperative and urgent to declare the animal a rogue and take immediate steps to have it shot down. The District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and the District Forest Officer will be addressed.

* * * *

Endorsement of the President, Taluk Board, Puttur, L. Dis. C. No. 1887-*Sub./* 1928, *dated 29th May* 1928.

Forwarded to the District Magistrate, South Kanara, the District Superintendent of Police, South Kanara, and the District Forest Officer, South Mangalore, for favour of taking immediate steps in the matter.

Office-note from the District Forest Officer, South Mangalore, to the Collector of South Kanara, dated 6th June 1928, No. 1485/28-C.

[Elephants—Rogue elephant—Kombar and Bilinile villages of Puttur taluk.]

I have had this beast declared a rogue in December 1926 alone. The notice declaring it a rogue was published on page 137 of the *South Kanara District Gazette*, dated 24th December 1926. The description of the animal as published in the gazette is as follows :—" A large solitary male elephant having two tusks, each about two feet long, roams about in Shirady and Shirivagalu forests of Puttur taluk and is reported to have been seen at Shirady and Shirivagalu villages."

2. In January this year when I went to Kombar and to its hamlets further east as far as the Mysore frontier, I heard of this rogue and saw much of the damage caused by it to the crops. The elephant had caused considerable damage to paddy lands and areca gardens. Paddy lands had been badly broused and trampled ; areca plants pulled down and slit open and their inner pith eaten ; coconut plants had also been treated similarly. I heard of a few instances in which the elephant chased the watchmen in the fields when they tried to scare it away by shouting, at nights. In one case, the brute chased a young man to his very door step when he shouted to scare it away from his fields. In January, the animal used to haunt Kapar, Amchur, Perandodi and Katte of Kombar village and Hanila, Derane, Perje and Renjala of Shirivagalu villages and it roamed about from Gundia on the north to Anavumale on the south in Puttur taluk. I saw his fresh foot prints (about two days old) in Kombar reserve. From my inquiry I was convinced that this was the same beast as was notified in December 1926.

3. In the extract of his diary, dated 24th May 1928, the President of the Puttur Taluk Board suggests that immediate steps should be taken to have this elephant shot down. The practice in this district is this :—All those who

are entitled to shoot game in the district are permitted to shoot a declared rogue. When an elephant is declared a rogue, all those who possess shooting licences in the district are informed of the declaration and are invited to shoot the rogue. There being no professional shikaries in the district, nothing else seems feasible. At present there is only one person who has got a licence to shoot in the reserved forest. He is Mr. C. B. Beadnell, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Cannanore.

4. In a case like this, the most effective way, I think, would be for the villagers to elect the best shikari among them to get a shooting permit taken out in his name and get him to shoot the pest. In the villages most afflicted, the village shikari may, if necessary, be given a free permit to shoot the rogue wherever found. Of course, the villagers will have to find a suitable weapon for it. To expect a distant sportsman to run up the spot on receipt of the 'kabbar' is hardly an expeditious means to get rid of a dangerous pest.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 631 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 28 supra.]

G.O. No. 2660, L. & M., dated 25th September 1924.

At its meeting held on the 25th August 1924, the Legislative Council passed the following resolution :—

Use of public roads, wells, etc., by members of the depressed classes.

Mr. R. SRINIVASAN :—

1 [9] That this Council recommends to the Government that it be definitely accepted and announced as the policy of Government—

(*a*) that there is no objection to any person or persons belonging to any class or community walking through any public road, street or pathway in any town or village ; and

(*b*) that there is no objection to any person belonging to the depressed classes having access to the premises of any public office, well, tank or places of public resort, or to places and buildings where public business is transacted in the same manner and to the same extent as persons belonging to the community of the caste Hindus in the country.

The resolution has been accepted by the Government and is communicated to all local bodies and heads of departments for information and guidance.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

P. L. MOORE,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards (with copies for Presidents of Taluk Boards and Presidents of Union Boards).
,, all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
,, the President, Corporation of Madras.
,, the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils.
,, the Commissioner of Labour.
,, the Departments of the Secretariat (with extract of C-2's note).
,, the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in Part I-A Gazette.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 637 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 32 supra.]

G.O. No. 908, P.H., dated 25th April 1928.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Director of Industries, dated 12th February 1927, No. 147/B-27.
" " 26th June 1927, No. 147/B-27.
From the Sanitary Engineer, dated 28th September 1927, No. 574-G.
" " 24th October 1927, No. 645-G.

Order—No. 908, *P.H.*, *dated* 25*th April* 1928.

In G.O. No. 35, Revenue, dated 8th January 1912, the Government directed that the work of putting down borings for water-supply for local bodies should be carried out by the Sanitary Engineering department and that for that purpose the officer in charge of pumping and boring operations should on application lend to the Sanitary Engineer the drills or other apparatus belonging to the Department of Industries, if he could do so without detriment to his work They also directed that the cost of transferring the apparatus to and from the work spot should be borne by the local body concerned in addition to the usual charge for the use thereof. In February 1927 the Director of Industries reported that for some time to come the power drills belonging to his department would be required for the work of his department and he accordingly suggested that it would be convenient if the Sanitary Engineer had a separate stock of boring sets for use, when borings were required by local bodies in connexion with the improvement of the water-supply for drinking purposes. The Sanitary Engineer agreed with the Director of Industries that it was desirable for him to have a separate stock of boring sets. The Government accept the proposal.

2. The Sanitary Engineer has reported that nine boring sets with spare pipes, tools, etc., should be purchased and that each set would cost approximately Rs. 2,250. The Government sanction the purchase of not more than nine sets of boring tools and plant at an aggregate cost not exceeding Rs. 20,250 (Rupees twenty thousand two hundred and fifty only).

The expenditure on this account will be met from the provision of Rs. 20,250 made for the purpose in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1928–29 under "33. a. Public Health—Public Health Establishment—iii. Sanitary Engineer—Supplies and Services—Apparatus and materials."

3. The work of putting down borings for the improvement of the water-supply for drinking purposes is an investigation work and the expenditure incurred on the account (including the centage charges) should, therefore, be recovered from the local body concerned, as in the case of the investigation of major water-supply and drainage schemes.

4. The Sanitary Engineer may lend to the Director of Industries the boring sets available with him, if he can do so without inconvenience. Conversely the existing arrangement under G.O. No. 35, Revenue, dated 8th January 1912, will remain in force, when the Sanitary Engineer is in need of boring plant which can be spared by the Industries department.

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5. When a local body does not require a formal investigation by the Sanitary Engineer's department, but merely wishes to put down a boring, in order to obtain information in regard to the sub-soil, there will be no objection to its obtaining a boring set on hire from the Industries department, as at present, on the terms which apply to private individuals, provided that

(*a*) the Industries department can spare a set;

(*b*) the prior approval of the Sanitary Engineer is obtained to the procedure proposed to be adopted.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

S. RANGANATHAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Sanitary Engineer.
,, Director of Industries (through the Development Department).
,, Director of Public Health.
,, Chief Engineer (through the Public Works and Labour Department).
,, Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
,, Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

Copy to all Presidents of District Boards.
,, all Presidents of Taluk Boards } through Presidents of District Boards.
,, all Presidents of Union Boards } through Presidents of District Boards.
,, all Collectors except the Collector of Mettur.
,, Public Works and Labour Department.
,, Development Department.
,, Finance Department.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 643 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 36 supra.]

Question (c)—Total capital outlay so far under various headings.

—	Live-stock.	Dead-stock.	New works.	Works repairs.	Total capital outlay.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1916–17	..	57 9 4	3,575 12 5	..	3,633 5 9
1917–18	250 0 0	169 12 4	3,306 8 0	..	3,726 4 4
1918–19	..	346 11 9	1,118 11 0	..	1,465 6 9
1919–20	150 0 0	95 3 1	1,275 8 1	..	1,520 11 2
1920–21	..	1,958 9 3	3,051 3 11	..	5,009 13 2
1921–22	..	301 10 8	316 1 4	..	617 12 0
1922–23	..	96 7 7	136 8 0	..	232 15 7
1923–24	..	106 1 0	464 4 2	..	570 5 2
1924–25	..	77 9 6	74 1 0	..	151 10 6
1925–26	..	96 14 2	921 15 1	..	1,018 13 3
1926–27	..	389 1 3	..	84 8 3	473 9 6
1927–28	193 10 0	65 11 11	..	283 10 3	543 0 2
Total ..	593 10 0	3,761 5 10	14,240 9 0	368 2 6	18,963 11 4

Question (d)—Annual expenditure on the same under different heads.

Year.	Repairs and upkeep.	Maintenance of cattle.	Coolie labour.	Miscellaneous cultivation expenses.	Seeds and plants.	Manures and chemicals.	Sundries.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1916-17	189 1 9	..	..	119 12 1	52 8 0	..	..	361 5 10
1917-18	593 6 8	34 5 2	306 4 0	252 4 1	14 15 2	0 15 6	22 4 0	1,224 6 7
1918-19	335 3 3	62 5 5	255 3 9	457 0 4	1 1 6	67 6 0	17 5 6	1,195 9 9
1919-20	299 10 6	160 9 10	297 3 3	735 1 5	2 4 0	67 13 5	93 6 3	1,656 0 8
1920-21	408 3 0	267 6 3	454 3 4	836 15 7	106 5 9	67 8 0	19 2 6	2,159 12 5
1921-22	346 11 8	288 4 4	1,477 14 0	809 8 7	12 10 2	289 10 0	7 14 0	3,232 8 9
1922-23	776 13 4	350 12 7	1,035 11 8	653 10 5	4 8 6	486 7 6	30 1 0	3,338 1 0
1923-24	520 10 9	385 4 9	492 12 8	567 11 7	34 11 0	458 2 8	11 15 9	2,471 5 2
1924-25	451 13 10	466 6 9	447 13 6	611 7 9	50 4 5	442 2 9	22 7 0	2,492 8 0
1925-26	465 3 5	396 9 9	566 13 1	623 1 10	55 1 9	631 7 8	5 8 3	2,743 13 9
1926-27	467 13 7	414 13 4	526 11 7	489 2 11	13 4 0	640 3 8	9 5 9	2,561 6 10
1927-28	301 14 1	340 0 0	497 3 2	489 13 4	15 0 11	811 13 5	1 13 6	2,457 10 5
Total ..	5,156 9 10	3,166 14 2	6,357 14 0	6,645 9 11	362 11 2	3,963 10 7	241 3 6	25,894 9 2

Question (e)—Annual yield from year to year.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Nuts	..	29,270	32,778	49,822	51,287	55,294	59,930	61,054	58,831	64,944	77,953	47,393

Appendix VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 656 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928, page 44 supra.]

Statement.

Districts and taluks.	Virulent outbreaks with mortality from 1st April 1928 to 30th June 1928.			Inoculations done during the period against the diseases.				
				Rinderpest.				
	Rinderpest.	Foot and mouth.	Blackquarter.	Serum alone method.	Serum simultaneous method.	Anthrax.	Blackquarter.	Foot and mouth.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ganjam	870	157	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghumsur	386	39	..	1,585	..	..	..	..
Berhampur	64	15	..	247	..	..	..	..
Ichchapur	14	7	..	54	..	..	..	..
Chicacole	34	20	..	546	..	..	..	..
Sompeta	26	1	..	328	..	..	..	..
Parlakimedi	39	21	..	189	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	2,949	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	324	..	..	..	..	..
Golucunda	..	..	69	..	..	..	477	..
Kurnool	3,235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandyal	58	..	..	614	..	..	..	..
Koilkuntla	625	..	..	2,389	..	..	..	..
Sirvel	274	..	..	363	..	..	..	..
Dhone	332	..	..	1,489	..	..	..	..
Pattikonda	1,309	..	..	1,661	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	360	..	..	3,588	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	10,104	..	..	..	..
Bellary	4,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	868	..	..	1,370	516	..	..	..
Siruguppa	..	..	..	532	..	..	..	..
Rayadrug	424	..	..	1,299	..	..	..	..
Kudligi	56	..	..	261	..	..	..	..
Hospet	32	..	..	287	..	..	..	..
Hadagalli	270	..	..	1,255	80	..	..	..
Harpanahalli	87	..	..	750	..	..	..	..
Adoni	827	..	..	1,685	114	..	..	..
Alur	1,089	..	..	1,305	73	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	8,694	783	..	..	..
Anantapur	4,736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	468	..	..	543	401	..	..	..
Kalyandrug	582	..	..	659	..	..	..	..

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Districts and taluks.	Virulent outbreaks with mortality from 1st April 1928 to 30th June 1928.			Inoculations done during the period against the diseases.				
				Rinderpest.				
	Rinderpest.	Foot and mouth.	Blackquarter.	Serum alone method.	Serum Simultaneous method.	Anthrax.	Blackquarter.	Foot and mouth.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Anantapur—*cont.*								
Gooty	2,155	..	..	1,845	335	..	..	..
Tadpatri	704	..	..	2,299	..	..	..	..
Dharmavaram	213	..	..	473	..	..	..	..
Kadiri	25	..	..	174	..	..	..	..
Penukonda	307	..	..	618	..	..	..	..
Hindupur	261	..	..	2,506	..	..	..	..
Madakasira	21	..	..	222	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	9,339	736	..	..	..
Cuddapah	1,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu	568	..	..	2,740	..	..	..	..
Kamalapuram	92	..	..	459	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	314	..	..	2,[illegible]84	..	..	..	..
Rajampet	..	..	..	2[illegible]5	..	..	..	..
Badvel	112	..	..	585	..	..	..	..
Siddhavattam	7	..	..	89	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	14	..	..	80	..	..	..	..
Rayachoti	34	..	..	570	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	33	..	..	147	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	7,039	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	682	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sriperumbudur	25	..	..	699	..	..	..	..
Tiruvallur	235	..	..	226	..	..	..	..
Saidapet	28	..	..	1,396	..	..	..	..
Madurantakam	238	..	..	946	..	..	..	..
Conjeeveram	132	..	..	184	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	17	..	..	35	159	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	3,486	159	..	..	..
South Arcot	1,697	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kallakurichi	502	..	..	456	..	..	..	..
Tirukkoyilur	450	..	..	564	..	..	..	..
Villupuram	263	..	..	724	..	..	..	..
Vriddhachalam	296	..	..	594	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore	10	..	..	128	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	2,466	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	194	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	31	..	..	..	225	..
Madanapalle	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Chandragiri	..	..	1	..	..	..	515	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	740	..

Districts and taluks.	Virulent outbreaks with mortality from 1st April 1928 to 30th June 1928.			Inoculations done during the period against the diseases.				
				Rinderpest.				
	Rinderpest.	Foot and mouth.	Blackquarter.	Serum alone method.	Serum Simultaneous method.	Anthrax.	Blackquarter.	Foot and mouth.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Salem	**950**	..	**183**	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchengodu	8	..	1	63	..	..	..	..
Dharmapuri	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Hosur	344	..	158	1,358	766	..	..	..
Attur	100	..	..	2	45	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	1,433	811	..	..	..
Madura	**427**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palni	117	..	..	49	1,755	..	..	..
Madura	13	..	..	315	161	..	..	..
Periyakulam	..	..	..	1,111	344	..	..	..
Kodaikanal	111	..	..	..	342	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	1,475	2,602	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	**885**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sankarankoil	310	..	..	..	741	..	..	..
Nanguneri	34	..	..	..	76	..	..	..
Srivaikuntam	66	..	..	..	39	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	134	..	..	..	76	..	..	..
Tenkasi	299	..	..	627	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	627	932	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	**196**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ootacamund	165	..	..	100	426	..	..	..
Gudalur	22	..	..	..	414	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	100	840	..	..	..
Malabar	**2,497**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut and Ernad	240	..	..	15	424	..	..	..
Walluvanad	113	..	..	650	31	..	..	..
Palghat	56	..	..	45	164	..	..	..
Kottayam and Chirakkal	768	..	..	475	..	..	..	..
Wynaad	1,118	..	..	946	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..		..	2,131	619	..	..	..

Explanatory note.—In columns (2), (3) and (4) the numbers in thick type show the total mortality in each district and the rest the mortality in those taluks badly affected. There were no virulent outbreaks of anthrax.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 657-A asked by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1928 page 45 supra.]

Letter from the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Law and Education Department (through the Accountant-General, Madras), No. 297-*Accts., dated 7th July* 1927.

[Sub-Registrars—Prospects—Improvement.]

With reference to my personal interview with the hon. the Second Minister I enclose a statement showing the financial result of a scheme adumbrated by me for the betterment of the prospects of sub-registrars. I might mention that the introduction of such a scheme was incidentally suggested by me last year in connection with the representations made by a deputation of the Madras Presidency Sub-Registrars Association that waited on the hon. the Minister (Sir A. P. Patro) on the 3rd October 1925. [My Letter No. 25-Est., dated 25th January 1926—G.O. Mis. No. 128 Law (Regn.), dated 12th July 1926.]

2. As represented in the memorials from sub-registrars submitted to Government with my letter No. 169-Est., dated 18th September 1925, the prospects of promotion of this class of officers to the cadre of district registrars are poor, the percentage of gazetted to non-gazetted posts being only 5·4, which is much lower than the proportion obtaining in other departments as detailed below :—

Department.	Gazetted.	Non-gazetted.	Percentage of gazetted to Non-gazetted.
Forest	25	195	12·8
Revenue	130	784	16·6
Education ...	21*	281*	7·5
Registration ...	33	605	5·4

* Inspection staff (Men's Branch). The number in column 3 excludes 73 supervisors of elementary schools who have been recently absorbed as junior deputy inspectors on a pay of Rs. 50—75.

This low proportion is diminishing each year with the opening of new sub-offices to meet the convenience of the Registering public. Again, the

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system which was in force for three years of direct recruitment of individuals to the upper grade of sub-registrars with a view to their eventual appointment as District Registrar has retarded the prospects of sub-registrars still further.

3. Taking the existing personnel of District Registrars, the average number of vacancies among these officers ranges from 2 to 3 per annum. Even this number will dwindle in a few years with the gradual absorption into the District Registrars' cadre of the six young sub-registrars appointed by direct recruitment. The result will be that most of the sub-registrars cannot look forward for promotion to the cadre of district registrars before they are due to retire. Seeing that the sub-registrars' cadre is almost entirely composed of graduates, that the chances of their promotion to the gazetted rank are unduly limited and that they have no outlet for promotion in other departments it is not unreasonable that they should expect higher remuneration at least towards the end of their service. The pay of a Tahsildar ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 while Inspectors of Police form three grades of Rs. 175, Rs. 225 and Rs. 275. Senior Deputy Inspectors in the Educational department are borne on the time scale of Rs. 75—5—100—10—150, 150—10—250. The minimum pay of the Provincial service in the Revenue department is Rs. 300 while in the other departments mentioned above it is Rs. 250. It seems therefore that it is a generally accepted principle that the maximum pay of non-gazetted executive posts should correspond to the minimum pay of the gazetted posts. I submit that the same principle may be extended to Sub-Registrars so as to enable officers who may not have an opportunity to get into the gazetted ranks of the department during their service to rise to Rs. 250, the minimum pay of a District Registrar. This will also give the officers a small increase in pension. I beg accordingly to recommend that the existing 20 per cent of the Sub-Registrar's cadre which constitutes the upper grade may be split up into a selection grade on Rs. 200—10—250 consisting of 5 per cent of the entire cadre, the remaining 15 per cent to form the upper grade on the existing scale of pay. This will work out to 30 officers in the selection grade. That this proportion of 5 per cent of the cadre is very moderate will be conceded when it is remembered that the number of posts of Police Inspectors carrying a pay of over Rs. 200 forms about 10 per cent of the entire cadre of Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police. I am confident that the revision of pay suggested by me would add to the efficiency and contentment of the service.

4. The average cost of a Sub-Registrar's post comprised of two grades as at present is Rs. 112–8–0 according to the prescribed formula, while under the scheme now proposed the average cost will be raised to Rs 113–12–0. The initial extra expenditure will not, however, exceed Rs. 5,280 per annum. As the Government are aware, the responsibility of Sub-Registrars has increased in consequence of the introduction of the scheme of a Register of Holdings which has so far been extended to 20 registration districts. Their work has gradually grown more arduous in the administration of Stamp and Registration Laws and in the assistance rendered by them to other departments and local bodies in their capacity as Notaries Public, Special Magistrates, Treasury Officers, Additional Assistant Registrars of Joint Stock Companies, officers in charge of stamp depots, Members of Local committees, etc. I therefore request that the Government may be pleased to sanction this much needed reform from 1st March 1928, the requisite provision therefor being made in the budget estimate for 1928–29.

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ANNEXURE.

Nature of scheme.	Number of posts.	Estimated cost—Recurring.			Non-recurring.
		Budget estimate, 1928-29.	Average cost accorded to prescribed formula.	Ultimate cost.	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	
Formation of a selection grade of Sub Registrars.	484 (Rs. 6[illegible]—5—150) 91 (Rs. 160—5—200) 30 (Rs. 200—10—250)	(a) 5,280	(b) 9,075	(c) 18,000	..
	in lieu of the existing strength of 605 sub-registrars with 20 per cent thereof in the upper grade.				

(a) For purposes of promotion to selection grade, the average pay of an upper grade sub-registrar (Rs. 185 $\frac{1}{3}$) has been taken as the basis. The extra cost works out to Rs. 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ (200—185 $\frac{1}{3}$) × 30 × 12 or Rs. 5,280 per annum.

(b) The average pay of a sub-registrar of all grades will under the scheme be raised from Rs. 112-8-0 to Rs. 113-12-0. The extra cost per mensem is therefore Rs. 1-4-0 per head or Rs. $\frac{605 \times 5 \times 12}{4}$ or Rs. 9,075 per annum.

(c) Is made up of Rs. 50 (difference between the maximum of the upper grade and the selection grade × 30 × 12, i.e., Rs. 18,000).

II. Sub-Registrars—Selection Grade.

1. M.R.Ry. P. V. Krishnan Nambiyar.
2. Muhammad Najm-ud-din Hussain Sahib Bahadur.
3. M.R.Ry. O. Narayanan Avargal.
4. ,, A. Vedanayakkam Avargal.
5. ,, V. S. Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal.
6. ,, T. A. Muthuswami Chetti Garu.
7. ,, P. Jayaram Pillai Avargal.
8. ,, K. Sundaravadivelu Mudaliyar.
9. Sayid Madar Hussain Sahib Bahadur.
10. M.R.Ry. S. Govindarajulu Nayudu Garu.
11. ,, P. J. Chandra Avargal.
12. ,, A. K. Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal.
13. ,, A. V. Karunakara Menon Avargal.
14. T. Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
15. M.R.Ry. T. Lakshminarasimha Rao Nayudu Garu.
16. Mr. Maurice Kendall.
17. M.R.Ry. K. Kuppuswami Sastri Avargal.
18. ,, S. Shanmukham Pillai Avargal.
19. ,, K. P. Karunakara Menon Avargal.
20. Mahaboob Hussain Iqbal Sahib Bahadur.
21. M.R.Ry. A. Raman Nayar Avargal.
22. Mr. F. Soans.
23. M.R.Ry. C. P. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal.
24. ,, M. C. Raman Avargal.
25. P. K. Murtuza Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur.
26. Sriman Baishnab Charan Das Mahasayo.
27. M.R.Ry. A. Govinda Rao Avargal.
28. ,, P. Natesa Mudaliyar Avargal.
29. ,, S. Jnanadesikan Pillai Avargal.
30. ,, T. S. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal.

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APPENDIX X.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 58 supra.]

(i)

Vide answer to a supplementary question to question No. 116 answered on 4th September 1928.

Statement showing the names of the villages selected for making enquiries into the indebtedness of the ryots together with information as to the number of ryots examined in each village.

Name of the taluk.	Name of the village selected for making enquiry into the indebtedness of the ryots.	Number of ryots examined.
	Kistna district.	
Bandar taluk (Delta)	1. Arisepalli	28
	2. Chinnapandraka	28
	3. Nandigama	40
	4 Potepalli	16
	5. Buddalapalem	15
	6. Serivartallapalle	29
	7. Amudalapalli	28
	8. Tallapalem	106
	West Godavari district.	
Narasapur taluk (Delta).	9. Achanta	41
	10. Peddamallam	28
	11. Penumadam	17
	12. Gummalur	28
	13. Ilapakurru	34
	14. Kaza	23
	15. Tundur	21
	16. Lakshmaneswaram	26
	17. Kummarapurugapalem	9
Tanuku taluk (Delta)	18. Navabpalem	5
	19. Krishnayapalem	51
	20. Vaddur	5
	21. Malleswaram	18
	22. Kanteru	9
	23. Kakileru	6
	24. Neggipudi	3
	25. Racherla	2
	26. West Vipparu	25
	27. Badampudi	19
	28. Bommidi	9
	29. Chebrole	21
Bhimavaram taluk (Delta).	30. Maipa	6
	31. Korukolla	34
	32. Palakoderu	102
	33. Chilakuru	6
	34. Komarada	37

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Name of the taluk.	Name of the village selected for making enquiry into the indebtedness of the ryots.	Number of ryots examined.
	West Godavari district—cont.	
Bhimavaram taluk (Delta)—*cont.*	35. Peda Amiram	15
	36. Gollala koderu	43
	37. Vendra	8
	38. Pedapulleru	8
	39. Mahadevapatnam	15
	40. Chinapulleru	6
	41. Madugupolavaram	12
	42. Andalur	12
	43. Kopalli	34
	44. Kumadavalli	81
	45. Garagaparru	80
	46. Tillapudi	42
	47. China Amiram	17
	East Godavari district.	
Amalapuram taluk (Delta).	48. Rellugedda	9
	49. Yentrukona	12
	50. Tadikona	10
	51. Pasupalle	9
	52. Madupalle	9
	53. Gangalakurru	10
	54. Tondavaram	13
	55. A. Vemavaram	10
	56. Kunavaram	8
	57. Gollavalli	13
	58. Penumalle	12
	59. Irusumanda	11
Ramachandrapuram taluk (Delta).	60. Tossipudi	34
	61. Koppavaram	28
	62. Devarapudi	15
	63. Velagatodu	16
	64. Ippanapadu	19
	65. Artamuru	39
	66. Polamuru	18
	67. Ramavaram	33
	68. Mahendravada	51
	69. Konkuduru	58
	70. Someswaram	74
	71. Lolla	40
Rajahmundry taluk (Upland).	1. Bolleddupalem	20
	2. Jambupatnam	18
	3. Errampalem	13
	4. Vemagiri	25
Peddapuram taluk (Upland).	5. Lingamparti	18
	6. Potuluru	7
	7. Pulinerru	10
	8. Rangapuram	20

(ii)

Vide answer to clause (*b*) of question No. 455 answered on 9th October 1928.

Statement showing the name of the 17 other villages selected for detailed economic enquiries.

Name of district.	Name of taluk.	Name of village.
East Godavari	Razole	Mulikipalli.
		Palagummi.
	Narasapur	Koderu.
	Bhimavaram	Chilukuru.
West Godavari	Tanuku	Kanchumarru.
		Rachuru.
	Ellore	Settivarigudem.
		Singevaram.
Kistna	Nandigama	Torraguntapalem.
		Lingala.
	Bezwada	Illaprolu.
	Kaikalur	Vinjaram.
		Pallivada.
		Amaravati.
	Gudivada	Kumaravolu.
	Bandar	Gokavaram.
	Divi	Puligadda.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 58 supra.]

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 163 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 5th September 1928, the following report is laid on the table :—

Extract from the letter of the Director of Industries, dated the 17th February 1928.

I understand from the Forest department that even if the present price of charcoal is reduced by 25 per cent, the profits to the individual worker would be negligible and the question does not, as will be seen from the District Officer's note attached, merit further consideration.

ANNEXURE.

Extract from the note of the District Forest Officer, Cuddapah, dated the 17th December 1927.

The hardship the metal workers are put to on account of the increase in the price of charcoal is quite insignificant when compared to other grievances. In fact they themselves admitted that on account of increased wages to coolies and carts, the contractors cannot afford to sell less.

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The total annual consumption for the village is 70 tons. The cost of one ton of charcoal (current price) is Rs. 30. The total amount involved is Rs. 2,100. Supposing the price is reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ (i.e., from 8 annas to 6 annas per basket), the total amount works up to Rs. 1,575 leaving a profit of Rs. 525 for a whole village of about 100 houses for one year which is hardly one rupee per month per family. It will thus be clear that the question is not one that deserves a serious consideration.

A. McG. C. Tampoe,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix XII.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 58 supra.]

Development Department.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to the supplementary question to question No. 284 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 8th September 1928, the following note is laid on the table :—

Legislative Council question No. 284 *answered on* 8*th September* 1928.

The scholarship at the Leather Trades Institute is tenable only by ex-students of the Institute, and was, as will be seen from paragraph 13 of G.O. No. 2042, Development, dated 28th November 1924, which has been placed on the Editors' Table, instituted on the recommendation of the Leather Industry Committee so as to provide for the post of Junior Assistant Chemist on the research staff which they proposed in paragraph 36 of their report. The strength of the Institute has considerably fallen of late, and in 1927–28, there was only one student in the final year class who was awarded a diploma after his course. The Director of Industries reported in September 1928 that in the opinion of the Principal there was no candidate who could be recommended as suitable for the award of the scholarship in 1928. This explains the connotative remark that there were no qualified applicants for the scholarship in 1928.

A. McG. C. Tampoe,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix XIII.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 58 supra.]

FLOODS—VIZAGAPATAM AND EAST GODAVARI—OCTOBER 1928.

Part I—Vizagapatam.

I

From G. T. H. Bracken, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), R.C. No. 4385/A-4, dated 7th November 1928.

[Floods—Vizagapatam district—Damages—Report.]

The Land Revenue Commissioner visited this district on the 2nd instant. I inspected some of the typical flood damaged villages in the taluks of

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Anakapalle, Sarvasiddhi and Viravilli. There was a very heavy rainfall from the 20th to 22nd October, but fortunately there was no wind. There was very little rain in the Agency taluks of Koraput and Parvatipur divisions. The rivers Sarada, Varaha, Thandava and many other streams in Anakapalle, Golugonda, Sarvasiddhi and the Viravilli taluks were in high flood. Outside these taluks also the heavy rainfall caused some damage to tanks and roads. The damage by floods is most serious in the low lying villages of Sarvasiddhi taluk between Yellamanchili and the seaboard and along the banks of the Sarada, Varaha and Thandava rivers which are the chief irrigation sources. In addition to the high floods in Sarada a tank named Lakshipuram tank near Chodavaram in the Viravilli taluk breached and discharged its contents into the Sarada river.

Railway line.—On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the branch line from Vizianagram to Parvatipuram there were two breaches between Vizagapatam and Gajapatinagram stations. These breaches have since been closed and traffic was restored from 27th October. On the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway the damage to the line was between (1) Tadi and Anakapalle, (2) Anakapalle and Kasimkota, (3) Bayyavaram and Yellamanchilli, (4) Regupalam and Narasapatam road and (5) Gullipadu and Tuni.

Owing to these breaches railway traffic has not yet been restored between Waltair and Samalkot but trains are expected to run in a day or two.

One thing I have to mention is with regard to the waterways near Viziaramarajupeta, a hamlet in the Anakapalle municipality. It lies to the north of the railway line just below the level crossing and to the west of the road from Anakapalle to Chodavaram. This was the first and worst affected part of Anakapalle. It appears, that a 2-feet slab drain was originally constructed in the railway line just opposite to the centre of the village but subsequently a girder bridge of 15-feet span was constructed (bridge No. 705). In spite of this improvement the line again breached near the same point and the Tahsildar, Anakapalle, had to cut the line at another point to prevent the total submersion of the houses. I have inspected the locality and I certainly think that a bigger waterway is necessary.

Telegraph.—Telegraphic communication was completely cut off on 22nd, 23rd and 24th October, but partial communication with restrictions as to booking was restored on 25th and 26th October. Complete communication all over the district was restored from 27th October 1928.

Roads.—There were breaches on several roads in the district and some culverts and causeways were seriously damaged. On account of these damages road communication was interrupted on the following District Board roads :—

Vizagapatam to Tuni.
Anakapalle to Narasapatam.
Narasapatam road to Narasapatam.
Anakapalle to Madgole.
Narasapatam to Chodavaram.
Bimlipatam to Vizianagram.
Vizianagram to Jeypore via Salur.
Parvatipur to Palkonda.
Vizianagram to Chipurupalle.
Vizianagram to Bowdara road.
Srungavarapukota to Vizianagram road.
Gajapatinagaram to Mentada.
Anakapalle to Pudimadakka road.

Fortunately no really important bridges were destroyed. Communications have now been restored on all the roads in the district and buses are running. The cost of restoration of roads to their former condition may be a lakh.

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Ghat roads under Public Works Department.—It is reported that the Anantagiri ghat road breached at two places and the bridge at mile 44/4 has completely gone. The Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer inspected the locality and arranged for temporary repairs to the road to allow of through traffic. The Ghat road from Lammasinghi to Tulabada of the Gudem taluk was eroded and has become unfit for cart traffic. The road was blocked in three places by slip of boulders and trees from the hill slopes. There were land slips on the Salur-Pottanghi ghat also but these were cleared by 28th October.

Postal.—There were no tappal from the northern side of the district till 25th, and from the southern taluks till 27th October. Mails are being despatched by motor buses to places between Vizagapatam and Tuni as the Railway communication has not yet been restored.

Irrigation sources.—A statement showing the number of major and minor irrigation works damaged in the three Government taluks is herein enclosed. In all 32 works in charge of the Public Works Department one under Tank Restoration Scheme Party and 66 minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue department have been damaged. Details of damage to important Government irrigation sources are noted below :—

(1) *Godavari anicut system.*—Two breaches on the flood bank. The river flowed 12·3 feet over the crest level of the anicut. The anicut has been outflanked for a length of 400 feet. Eight breaches were caused in the right bank of the Krishnaraj channel.

(2) *Kondakerla Ava system.*—Ava bund breached for a length of 1,100 feet.

(3) *Gokivada regulator.*—Ninety feet in length with its nine piers platform, etc., was completely washed away leaving only abutments on either side. Weir 320 feet long is intact. Left bank of Sarada from front of Gokivada weir to the old Babakhana channel head sluice breached practically throughout.

(4) *Gokivada gedda.*—Left bank breached for 600 feet length between second and fourth miles—there are nine minor breaches.

(5) *Sarada river.*—Six breaches. One of 300 feet, 4 of 100 feet and one referred to in No. 3 above.

(6) *Upper Varaha.*—Gabbada channel breached at two places. Daggada anicut river margins above and below the anicut were damaged. Parapet walls of the sluices completely washed away. Platforms and the screw gearing-shutters are intact. Duggada channel breached in three places.

(7) *Lower Varaha.*—Pulaparti anicut has been breached in the centre for a length of 231 feet. There are two breaches one 600 feet and another 30 feet at Bayyavaram and Penugollu, respectively. Penugollu dam escaped with slight damages.

(8) *Pedaupalam river.*—Breached in five places. The Executive Engineer is arranging for temporary repairs with the co-operation of ryots to ensure irrigation supplies for the remainder of the season. The damage caused to No. 3 (Gokivada regulator) and No. 7 (Pulaparti anicut) is most serious of all. The Executive Engineer estimates the cost of temporary repairs at Rs. 8,000 and permanent repairs at Rs. 95,000 repairs excluding Gokivada regulator and Pulaparti anicut. The damages to the minor irrigation tanks are considerable. I have ordered one of the two minor irrigation

overseers of Palkonda to work in Golugonda to hurry the preparation of estimates for repairs to these works. Probably Rs. 10,000 may be necessary for flood damages.

Reports have been received that many estate irrigation tanks and channels have breached and that the dam over the Gostanai river in the Srungavarapukota taluk has been washed away. I have called for detailed list from the taluk officers. They will be communicated to the proprietors concerned to take immediate action. I have already addressed the proprietors concerned on the subject and spoken to some of them personally.

Land, buildings, cattle, etc.—A statement showing the extent of lands damaged, the number of cattle lost and the number of houses collapsed in the several taluks is appended. So far as information has been received, 360 cattle have been lost and the crop on some 5,000 acres badly damaged, of which 2,000 acres may be total loss. The amount of land revenue remission that may likely to be granted in the Government taluks will be reported in due course. I do not expect that remission will be as much as last year when crops failed for want of water.

Buildings, Public.—The Executive Engineer says that damages to Government buildings are of a minor character and chiefly consist of fallen compound walls. It is reported that two cattle-pounds in the Sarvasiddhi and two in Viravilli taluk, two chavadis and two cattle-pounds in Golugonda and one cattle-pound in Bimlipatam taluk were damaged. Estimates for repairs of these pounds and chavadis will be prepared and funds applied for. The damage done to the currency notes, stamps and opium in the Anakapalle sub-treasury has already been reported. The Land Revenue Commissioner and myself inspected the opium. The Tahsildar was ordered to try drying the cakes over charcoal and to send a sample to the Board for inspection. Nearly half the number of currency notes and stamps though soiled at the edges may be fit for re-issue after they are completely dried.

Buildings, Private.—The total number of houses damaged or collapsed is about 8,000. Most of them belong to the depressed and poorer classes and are thatched mud structures. The food-grains stores in many houses were lost or damaged. In four or five villages standing on the banks of rivers some houses were completely washed away. These villages mostly inhabited by depressed classes ought to be constructed on new sites of higher level. I have asked the presidents of taluk boards concerned to select new sites. I request that the Government may be pleased to allot a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the acquisition of new sites on the instalment system as now carried on in Godavari and other districts where a special labour staff is employed. An experienced Revenue Inspector may be lent from East Godavari for three months. Very early orders are requested as it is important to take action at once.

Loss of human life.—In Kotturu, hamlet of Godicherla of Sarvasiddhi taluk, seven persons sought refuge in the lofts of their houses but were drowned. There were four more deaths in this taluk. In Golugonda taluk one man and eight women were drowned at Ponduru. There were three casualties in Viravilli taluk and one in Anakapalle taluk.

Crops.—Of all the crops the paddy crop in Sarvasiddhi taluk has suffered most, particularly in the low-lying villages under the rivers. The other crops have not been damaged to any great extent. In the other Government taluks there was no serious damage to crops.

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Takkavi.—Applications for allotments under the Agricultural and Land Improvements Loans Acts will be made separately. Loans will be required for clearing land of sand in some villages.

Relief.—Rice collected from the public or contributed by merchants was distributed to the people of the affected villages at once. The principal damage which now requires action is that to houses. In Government villages I have ordered palmyrah trees to be cut and supplied to the ryots of those villages and the neighbouring zamindari villages where necessary. Free grants from panchayat forests will be made in deserving cases. The Maharaja of Jeypore has kindly offered to supply bamboos and timber from Madgole forests remitting royalty up to Rs. 10,000. A depot will be opened at Madgole and bamboos and timber will be transported from that place to the affected parts in Viravilli and Anakapalle taluks. I have also made arrangements with the District Forest Officer for the supply of bamboos from Government forests in Narasapatam taluk. Local relief committees worked well in the affected areas and a central committee is being formed at Vizagapatam for the collection of contributions. The amount of Rs. 10,000 already sanctioned by the Government together with the private contributions collected by the committee and free grants of housing materials may, I think, be sufficient.

Epidemics.—Outbreaks of cholera occurred in 19 villages of six taluks. Up to date the number of attacks is 266 and of deaths 1[illegible]9. Sporadic cases of cholera occurred even before the floods. The Health staff has been strengthened in the affected areas. In the areas visited by me I found that the disease was decreasing with the return of fine weather.

General remarks.—Considering the abnormal rainfall and the height of the floods in the rivers, the damage to property has been less than anticipated and the loss of life extraordinarily small. The outturn of crops as a whole in the district will probably be better than last year and no distress need be anticipated if seasonal conditions are normal for the future. The people of the affected areas have shown extraordinary fortitude under their calamities. The well-to-do sheltered and fed the poor during the first few days. Conditions are now rapidly being restored to normal. Labour is everywhere available and food stores are sufficient. Merchants have done little profiteering except at Yellamanchili where I arranged for the import of rice to bring down prices. The merchants of Anakapalle vied with one another in offering bags of rice for free distribution during the earlier stages. As regards the reconstruction of houses it is fortunate that owing to the absence of wind a good deal of the material for rethatching is still available. What happened in most cases was that the mud walls slowly crumbled and the roofs gently subsided without damaging them much. Rebuilding is going on briskly everywhere.

I have to bring to the notice of the Government the excellent work done by the following non-official gentlemen :—

(1) M.R.Ry. G. Jagannatha Raju Garu, B.A., B.L., President, District Board, was indefatigable in running round the district restoring communications. The credit for the rapidity with which temporary repairs have been effected to communications so as to make them fit for bus traffic is mainly due to him.

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(2) The chairman-delegate of Anakapalle Municipality who co-operated with the Tahsildar in the work of immediate relief.

(3) The Reverend, Church of the Canadian Baptist Mission, who did good work at Yellamanchili.

Other names will be reported later.

Amongst officials the District Superintendent of Police Mr. L. E. Saunders by forced marches mostly on foot managed to traverse the flood area as far as Tuni at the earliest possible moment and did work in restoring communications.

The Executive Engineer Mr. J. J. O'Reilly was also out in the affected area as soon as practicable and has done and is doing excellent work in effecting temporary repairs to irrigation sources to supply water for the rest of the season.

I have very specially to bring to the notice of the Government the names of the Tahsildars of Anakapalle (M.R.Ry. P. Venkata Raju Chetti Garu) and Sarvasiddhi (Janab Moinuddin Sahib Bahadur). Owing to the temporary break down of all communications they were thrown entirely on their own resources. It is impossible to speak too highly of the work they did in saving life, distributing food and generally rendering first aid in the first few days of the crisis. They took entire charge of the situation and accepted decisions of considerable responsibility. I can find nothing to criticise and everything to praise in the manner in which they carried out their duties.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Statement showing the approximate extent of damage caused by floods in Vizagapatam district so far as known up to date.

Name of taluk.	Extent of land damaged.	Number of cattle lost.	Number of houses collapsed.
	ACS.		
Anakapalle	1,200	170	2,800
Viravilli	200	100	1,400
Sarvasiddhi	3,000	50	3,000
Golugonda	300	40	650
Bimlipatam	50	...	25
Total ...	4,750	360	7,875

Statement showing the irrigation works damaged in the Vizagapatam district.

Name of taluk.	Number of major irrigation works damaged.	Number of minor irrigation works damaged.
Sarvasiddhi	20	18
Golugonda	9 *plus* 1 T.R.S.	44
Palakonda	3	4
Total ...	32 *plus* 1 T.R.S.	66

II

G.O. No. 2526, *Revenue, dated* 26*th October* 1928.

The Government sanction an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) in connexion with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods in the Vizagapatam district. The Accountant-General is requested to issue telegraphic orders placing the sum at the disposal of the Collector of Vizagapatam.

* * *

(By order of the Governor in Council)

D. N. STRATHIE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.

Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatam.
,, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

III

Telegram from Government, to the District Board President, Vizagapatam, dated 27th October 1928.

Take immediate steps to restore communication trunk road making temporary crossings where bridges have gone. Apply for grants immediately work starts.

IV

G.O. No. 2620, *Revenue, dated* 6*th November* 1928.

The Government sanction the employment of two special Deputy Tahsildars on Rs. 150—200 (Rupees one hundred and fifty to two hundred) each per mensem and four peons on Rs. 12—18 (Rupees twelve to eighteen) each per mensem for a period of one month for work connected with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods in the district of Vizagapatam.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Accountant-General, (through Finance Department).
,, Collector of Vizagapatam.

V

G.O. No. 2626, *Revenue, dated* 7*th November* 1928.

The Government sanction an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 (Rupees fifteen thousand) in addition to the sum of Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand) already sanctioned in G.O. Mis No. 2526, Revenue, dated 26th October 1928, in connexion with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods in the Vizagapatam district. The Accountant-General is requested to issue telegraphic orders placing the sum at the disposal of the Collector of Vizagapatam.

* * *

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatam.

[26th November 1928

VI

Letter from J. J. O'REILLY, Esq., B.A., B.E., Executive Engieer, Vizagapatam division, to the Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, dated 1st November 1928, No. 1325/8.

[Flood damages to irrigation works in Yellamanchili suddivision on 21st and 22nd October 1928.]

I have to report that the total damage to irrigation and other public works has now been definitely ascertained. The worst damage has been done in Yellamanchili and Rayavaram sections. Narasapatam section has escaped comparatively lightly.

2. The actual breaches are—

(a) *Godari Anicut System.*—Two breaches in flood bank between Anakapalle toll-gate and the Godari anicut. These are being filled in to ordinary flood level. Anicut has been outflanked for a length of 400′ on right flank. This portion of flood bank will be attended to when water recedes. At present this breach is safe guard to the anicut. Eight breaches to right bank of Krishnamaraju channel. All the breaches are being temporarily closed by ryots with our help in so far as is necessary to tide over the present irrigation season.

(b) *Kondakarla Avā System.*—Ava bund breached for a length of 1,100′ but luckily only the top of the bund above F.T.L. This breach is being temporarily closed. Work is more than half finished and flow of water through breach has been stopped. Patha Yeru banks breached in four places. Front earth connexions of Mahal and Gollala channels head sluices have been washed away. Concerned ryots have agreed to do the necessary repairs with our help.

(c) *Gokivada Regulator.*—The regulator 90′ in length with its nine piers plat-form, etc., completly washed away; only abutments on either side standing. Weir 320′ long is intact. Proposals for giving proportionate supply to Sarada and Gokivada ayacuts to tide over present irrigation season are being prepared, pending permanent reconstruction for which estimate will be submitted later. Left bank of Sarada from front of Gokivada weir to the old Babakhan channel head sluice has been breached practically throughout. Temporary repairs to tide over irrigation season are in hand.

(d) *Gokivada Gedda.*—Left bank breached for 600′ in length. Repairs to this are being done by Gokivada Government ryots with our help. Between second and fourth miles there are nine breaches. These are minor breaches and have already been temporarily closed with the exception of one above the Paccapottu dam where there is a deep scour. This will be closed as soon as possible by the ryots. Arrangements have been made to supply these ryots with all necessary materials.

(e) *Sarada Canal* (i. e., Sarada river below Gokivada regulator site).—One breach at head already referred to under (c). Two breaches one on either side of Goparaju channel head sluice for lengths of 100′ each. One breach at Kattupalem—length 300′. Two breaches at Marripalem for lengths of 100′ each. No water is now escaping through these breaches on account of the collapse of Gokivada regulator and consequent deversion of water from the Sarada Canal.

(f) *Upper Varaha.*—Gubbada anicut intact. Gubbada channel breached in two places, 40′ and 20′ respectively. Duggada anicut, river margins above and below the anicut have been damaged and revetments partly

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washed away. Parapet walls both of scouring sluices and head sluice have been completely washed away but platforms are intact with screw-gearing shutters and there is no difficulty in working them. Retaining wall above head sluice has been washed away and a breach formed allowing the river water to enter the channel above both head sluice and anicut and this excess water has also breached the left bank of channel below the head sluice. Duggada channel has been breached in three places above the temporary escape we formed this year, due as usual to the action of the Yerraya and Palemgeddas. The temporary escape survives and has saved the lower branch of the channel from any breaching. Komaravolu Ava breached on right flank for 82' length. In all urgent cases in the Upper Varaha, necessary action is being taken.

(*g*) *Lower Varaha.*—Pulaparti anicut has been breached in the centre for a length of 231 feet with, as far as has been ascertained so far, all foundations for that length. I am inspecting this breach in anicut as soon as I can get there and will report after inspection what steps can be taken temporarily to keep up the supply to the channels above the anicut pending reconstruction. Two breaches, one 600 feet and one 30 feet, have taken place, the former above Rayavaram, the latter above Penugollu village. Penugollu dam escaped with slight damage to the portion of the dam below Varaha anicut.

(*h*) *Pedda Uppalam river.*—Tail end of this has breached in five places in Murukavagedda. Necessary action is being taken.

(*i*) *Tanks.*—Of the three railway-affecting tanks, the two affecting the breached portions of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line are intact and no report has been received about the Pedda tank of Saripalli near Pendurti. It is also believed to be intact. Thirteen of the tanks in charge of Public Works Department have been affected and in all cases steps are being taken to close the breaches temporarily to maintain the necessary storage.

3. Above, I have enumerated all the actual breaches. There have been in addition slipping of revetment and scours and distributary channels have had their banks affected throughout the district. The ryots concerned are taking action in all the petty cases. In the more serious cases as already noted, we are supplying necessary materials such as stakes, palmyra horizontals, hay bundles and brushwood and the ryots are supplying the labour. In very few cases we have had to supply outside labour. Action has been taken in practically all cases and submersion prevented. Temporary repairs to breached sites to ensure irrigation supply for the remainder of the season, will be completed in about a fortnight with the exception of the Gokivada regulator and the Pulaparti anicut and every effort will be made for satisfactory arrangements in these two cases also.

4. Counting on the co-operation of the ryots which so far has been given freely, I do not anticipate that the cost of temporary repairs to last out the irrigation season will exceed Rs. 8,000. This, of course excludes the work to be done at the Gokivada regulator and Pulaparti anicut sites which cannot be estimated yet. I have, up to date, only been able to prepare

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skeleton estimates for permanent renewals for the same excluding the reconstruction of the Gokivada regulator and Pulaparti anicut breach, and I estimate that the cost of these permanent renewals will come to approximately Rs. 95,000 distributed as below :—

	RS.
Yellamanchili section	50,000
Rayavaram ,, ...	35,000
Narasapatam ,, ...	10,000
	95,000

5. Report on flood damages to the Anantagiri Ghat Road has already been submitted with my No. 609/R., dated 30th October 1928, to the Collector, Vizagapatam, copy enclosed.

Damages to Government buildings are of a minor character and chiefly consist of fallen compound walls. Estimates for reconstruction will be submitted in due course.

6. The services of an extra upper subordinate on special flood duty are imperatively necessary in order that plans and estimates can be prepared at once. He will also be necessary for the execution of works. The present section officer, Yellamanchili, Mr. K. Rangarao Nayudu, is under orders of transfer to the Madras Circle. I request that sanction be obtained to his retention here for the present as he is conversant with the sites and details of the flood damages and in the circumstances cannot possibly be spared at present. The subordinate posted for Chodavaram Waterworks, Mr. Subbaraya Mudaliyar, who has not yet joined duty, may be placed on arrival on special flood duty.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, to the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 30th October 1928, No. 609/R.

I attach copy of report received by me on 26th on flood damages to the Anantagiri Ghat Road. I inspected the damage with the Superintending Engineer on 27th instant and have arranged for necessary temporary repairs to allow of through traffic. At 41/7 I have arranged to cut back the bank and widen the road. It is even now passable by car and bandy. At 44/4 the bridge has completely gone and a new bridge will have to be constructed. I have arranged for a diversion road over a rough stone temporary causeway here and through traffic will be possible in a day or two. At 47/6 the revetted side of road has slipped and half the existing road is unsafe. I have arranged for the same measures to be taken here as at 41/7 and full width of road will be available in a day or two.

Through traffic can be effected in a couple of days throughout the Anantagiri Ghat Road.

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SUB-ENCLOSURE

Telegram from the Supervisor, Anantagiri, to the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, dated 26th October 1928.

Unprecedented heavy floods. Anantagiri road badly damaged. 41/7, 47/6 unsafe. Bridge 41/4 washed. Communication Anantagiri cut off. Pray early inspection orders.

No. 4324–*Gl., dated 9th November* 1928.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Engineers for Irrigation and General, Buildings and Roads, Madras, for favour of information.

2. Under the circumstances explained by the Executive Engineer, the retention of the Supervisor M.R.Ry. K. Rangarao Nayudu, who now stands transferred to the Madras Circle (vide Chief Engineer's No. 3387-E/28, dated 15th October 1928), is very necessary and his transfer out of this Circle may be deferred for the present.

3. The grant required by the Executive Engineer for the flood damages will be arranged for locally by a reappropriation.

4. The services of an extra upper subordinate for special duty are imperatively necessary as stated in paragraph 6 of the Executive Engineer's letter and a formal application for the same will be submitted shortly on receipt of information called for from the Executive Engineer.

V. HART,
Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle.

VII

Government Memorandum No. 3535/28, *Revenue, dated 11th November* 1928.

As regards minor irrigation works, the Collector is requested to go ahead with the work of urgent repairs and to make a specific application for funds as soon as practicable.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Vizagapatam.
,, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

VIII

Official Memorandum No. 19747–E/28–1, *P.W. & L., dated 12th November* 1928.

The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) is requested to take steps immediately to effect such urgent repairs as are necessary to irrigation works damaged by the recent floods in the Vizagapatam district. He should apply for funds as soon as practicable but should not wait for formal allotments. There must be no delay in carrying out these instructions.

C. A. SOUTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).
Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatam.

IX

Government Memorandum No. 19748-*E*/28-2, *P. W. & L., dated 12th November* 1928.

With reference to paragraph 12 of his report, dated 7th November 1928, on the damage caused by the floods in Vizagapatam district, the Collector of Vizagapatam is authorized to proceed with the acquisition of new house-sites for such of the depressed classes as are in need of them. The limit of the cost of acquisition should not exceed Rs. 10,000. The Commissioner of Labour should render the Collector of Vizagapatam such assistance as lies in his power. The Collector should correspond direct with the Commissioner of Labour in the matter. The Collector should report in due course the amount ultimately required.

C. A. SOUTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Vizagapatam.
Copy to the Commissioner of Labour.

X

Government Memorandum No. 19930-*D*/28-1, *P. W. & L., dated 15th November* 1928.

[Flood damages—Vizagapatam district—Collector's report R.C. No. 4385/A-4, dated 7th November 1928.]

In continuation of Official Memorandum No. 19747-E/28-1, dated 12th November 1928, the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) is requested to arrange to carry out at once all temporary repairs to irrigation works where necessary. As regards permanent repairs, estimates should be pushed on quickly so that work may be started in January next at the latest and finished before the next rainy season which begins at the end of May in these parts. The Government consider that the Gokivada regulator and the Pulaparti anicut in particular require very urgent attention.

C. A. SOUTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).
Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatam.

PART II—EAST GODAVARI.

I

Letter from J. B. BROWN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of East Godavari, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue and Settlement, dated 9th November 1928, Cocanada, Ref. B/3 No. 7863/28.

[Floods—Damage—Report.]

Owing to heavy rain from the 20th to the 22nd October, tanks and water courses in the affected area had to carry an unprecedented volume of water; which in some cases proved too much for their capacity.

2. *Tanks.*—(*a*) In Rajahmundry taluk very little damage was done. In Kalujolla, Mallavaram, R. Yerrampalem, Pentapalli and Nagampalli villages, bordering on the Agency, certain minor irrigation tanks breached. In Dosakayalapalli one Public Works Department tank breached and caused damage to crops that will involve remission not exceeding Rs. 500 of the villages bordering on Peddapuram taluk in Kalavacherla, Gonagudem, Pallakadiam and Mukkinada, minor irrigation tanks breached. In all 13

minor irrigation tanks breached, involving an approximate outlay of Rs. 2,000 in repairs. The estimated cost of repairing the Public Works Department tank in Dosakayalapalli is not known.

(*b*) In Peddapuram taluk and Prathipadu division the damage to tanks was most serious. In Pedarayavaram, Venkatapuram, Doddigunta, Singampalli and Rayabhupalapatnam villages, five Public Works Department tanks breached (one in each village). In the last three villages and in Anuru, Kondapalli, Vadiseluru, Nallamilli, Surampalem, Dontamur, Marripudi, Murari, Rangapuram, Valtimmapuram, Kattamur, Chinabrahmadevam, J. Timmapuram, Bapabhubalapatnam, Rowtulapudi, Pedasankarlapudi, 64 minor irrigation tanks in all breached, the cost of repairs being estimated at Rs. 10,000.

(*c*) Ramachandrapur taluk did not suffer serious damage to tanks. In Balabhadrapuram, Koppavaram, Anaparthi, Vemulapalli and Kesavaram, eight minor irrigation tanks in all breached. The repairs will cost about Rs. 1,000.

(*d*) Cocanada taluk, though mainly a delta area suffered some damage to tanks in Vetlapalem, G. Medapadu and Pedabrahmadevam where 11 minor irrigation tanks breached, involving an outlay of Rs. 3,000 on repairs.

(*e*) In Yellavaram division, three minor irrigation tanks breached in Lingavaram, Bolireddi Sivaramapatnam and Ramaldevipuram.

(*f*) To sum up, 99 minor irrigation tanks breached and the repairs will cost about Rs. 16,000. In addition, six Public Works Department tanks breached and the Samalkot canal breached or was cut at several places along the banks.

3. (*a*) The heavy rains caused high floods in the streams having their sources in or near the hills in the Agency. The Thandava river, that passes by the side of Tuni village, was in high flood, so high in fact, that its banks could not contain the volume of water, which overflowed the banks at places. The most serious damage occurred to Tuni village itself. There, at a place about one mile west of the road bridge, the water probably backed up by the road bridge, to some extent, escaped over the southern bank of the river (the bank was not breached) and made its way by the side of a hill along low-lying ground, through a hamlet, as far as the railway line where it was held up for a time, till the line breached. Then the flood of water was let loose in the streets of Tuni. There the water level rose to 8 or 9 feet in the low-lying area where the water was impeded by a masonry wall. The wall collapsed, however and the flood found its way out through the lowest level. Serious damage was done to Tuni. About 600 mud houses and 10 or 15 brick houses were damaged. In addition, serious damage was done to rice and other commodities stored in the bazaar. The damage to private property such as clothes, cannot be estimated accurately.

Much the same thing occurred at the village of Nandivampu, which I visited. It is 5 or 6 miles higher up the river. There the river overtopped the bank; without breaching it swamped the whole village and carried away all the houses (mud houses) in its main course—approximately one-third of the houses in the village. The villages of Kotanandur, Koppaka Agraharam, Kalimeru, which adjoin the river, and Kavalapadu, a short distance away from the river, also suffered damage. In Tuni division about 950 houses in all have been damaged or washed away.

(*b*) In Pittapur division damage was caused chiefly by the Gorri Kandi river. The eight villages in which houses were damaged are situated on the

banks of this hill stream. In all 627 mud huts and ten brick houses have been damaged in the villages of Isukapalli, Madhavapuram, Ponnada, Nagulapalli, Ramanakkapeta, Kolanka, Gollaprolu and Aminabada.

(c) In Peddapur taluk the chief damage to houses occurred in villages adjoining the Yeleru river and its numerous branches. Thirteen villages were affected and about 700 houses damaged.

(d) In Ramachandrapur taluk there was little damage to houses. Only 148 houses in two villages were affected.

(e) In Cocanada taluk the most serious damage to houses occurred. The floods in the Yeleru supplemented by the water from the breached tanks in the uplands submerged the whole country side, including the village sites and isolated villages for days. It is estimated that about 2,000 mud houses and 20 brick houses have been damaged. Apart from Cocanada town itself, where there was considerable damage, the most serious damage occurred at Samalkot, where a hamlet (Peda Malapalli) situated on low-lying ground on the banks of the Yeleru was completely destroyed.

4. *Damage to crops.*—It is too early to estimate the damage to crops. Any damage that has occurred will be due to protracted submersion. These conditions existed in the Pittapur division where the Gorri Kandi submerged certain fields for some days and also in Cocanada taluk where the flood water could not escape to sea and submerged the low-lying delta lands for about a week. In Pittapur division the complete loss of about 3,000 acres of chillies crop is reported. There is still time, however, to raise another crop. In Cocanada taluk about 20,000 acres of paddy have been under submersion for several days. Some of this crop will be lost; it will be possible to ascertain the actual area only in two or three weeks' time when the crop is ripe for harvest. Some fields have suffered little damage while others adjoining them, have suffered considerably. The damage depends inter alia on the degree of maturity of the crop. The amount of remission in Cocanada taluk may be Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000. In each of the Amalapuram and Razole taluks, the probable remission is estimated at Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000 and in Rajahmundry taluk at Rs. 500.

5. *Damage to roads.*—Practically all the roads were breached in one or more places. It is estimated that it will cost Rs. 2,00,000 to effect permanent repairs to the roads. The District Board Engineer and his subordinates took prompt steps to restore communications by making diversions or closing breaches temporarily.

6. *Loss of life*—The following loss of life has occurred as a result of the floods :—

(1) *Tuni Division*—

Tuni town	5 persons.
Nandivampu	1 person missing.
Annavaram railway bridge accident.	3 persons. (District Traffic Superintendent, Assistant Traffic Superintendent and fireman).

(2) *Pittapur Division*—

Gollaprolu village ...	1 person.

(3) *Cocanada taluk*— ... ... 1 railway gang coolie.

Total loss of life ... 11 persons.

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7. *Relief measures.*—Out of Rs. 25,000 allotted to me, an amount of Rs. 4,000 approximately has already been expended on the provision of food for the families which were rendered homeless. The balance is available for the restoration of the houses. It is useless to distribute the relief in the shape of money. So far as Cocanada division is concerned, I propose to have a small committee in each affected village, comprising the village officers and two or three respectable residents, with the Revenue Inspector or other Government official as Chairman. I shall allot funds to the Chairman at the rate of Rs. 5 a house. With the funds so allotted, the Committee must procure the requisite materials, chiefly palmyra leaves and palmyras or bamboos. For Tuni and Pittapuram divisions in which there are no Revenue Inspectors, I propose to borrow the services of Labour Inspectors for ten days or a fortnight. In Peddapuram taluk, the Revenue Inspectors should be able to cope with the work on the same lines.

Detailed inspection of the damage done to houses in individual villages shows that though houses have collapsed, much of the material is still available. Houses, the walls of which were built of mud, collapsed with the roofing more or less intact, resting on the ground ; houses, the walls of which consisted of a bamboo frame-work plastered with mud, generally stood, only the mud plastering being washed off. Even in cases in which the roofing itself collapsed a large portion of the materials has been retrieved in most cases.

It is necessary to provide, therefore, the cost of labour and the materials for re-constructing the mud walls and the roofing materials required to supplement the old materials that have been retrieved. The chief difficulty will be the provision of palmyra leaves as the season for cutting the leaves has passed and trees which were ripe for the cutting of the leaves have been denuded. Where Government trees are available at a convenient distance from the work-spot, the materials will be provided free.

With the funds allotted to me I do not propose to make any attempt to compensate sufferers for the loss of clothing or private household property. That must be left to public charity. In the early days of the floods, private individuals, more fortunately situated, provided food for the homeless in their villages—a charitable act which deserves commendation. Later, a Relief Committee for Cocanada municipality has been formed and it is collecting subscriptions and functioning. Later still, a Central Relief Committee for the district has been formed at a meeting, presided over by the First Member of the Board. I have no information as to the steps taken by it up-to-date. In Tuni, a local committee was formed to provide relief and an amount of Rs. 1,500 standing to the credit of some previous fund, is being utilized for the purpose. As the restoration of the damaged or collapsed houses is an urgent work, I propose to utilize the funds provided by Government immediately through official channels, and leave the Relief Committee to supplement my efforts by such means as they choose.

8. It is not possible, at this stage, to specify the areas that will require remission. No compact block can be pointed out, because conditions vary from field to field.

9. I have endeavoured to make this report as full as possible. If any further information is required, I hope that you will call for it.

ENCLOSURE

Abstract statement showing the damages that occurred in the East Godavari district on account of the floods of 1928 due to heavy rainfall.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Loss of cattle.	Number of houses fallen.		Damage to house and other property.	Damage to standing crops. (acreage).	Probable remission.	Tanks breached.		Amount of damage to tanks.	Remarks.
		Mud.	Brick.				Minor irrigation.	Public Works Department.		
				RS.	ACS.	RS.			RS.	
1. Cocanada ..	Nil.	2,000 (911 Adi-Andhras).	20	58,173	19,485	50,000	11	Nil.	3,000	Loss of life—One.
2. Peddapur ..	(6 + 7 goats.)	703	1	Not estimated.	..	..	64	5	10,000	..
3. Ramachandrapur.	Nil.	148 (79 Adi-Andhras).	..	3,190	..	..	8	..	1,000	..
4. Rajahmundry ..	..	..	..	..	..	500	13	1	2,000	..
5. Amalapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	Between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000.	..	..	..	..
6. Razole	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	..
7. Ellavaram ..	..	..	Verandah of Public Works Department rest-house fallen.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
8. Tuni	Rs. 1,500 worth of cattle and goats.	935	10 to 15	3,03,000	..	..	..	..	..	Loss of life—Nine.
9. Pithapur ..	..	627 (198 Adi-Andhras).	10	10,000	3,220 (Chillies crop).	..	..	..	..	Loss of life—One.

Abstract statement showing the damages that occurred in the East Godavari district on account of the floods of 1928 due to heavy rainfall—*cont.*

Serial number and name of taluk.	Loss of cattle.	Number of houses fallen.		Damage to house and other property.	Damage to standing crops (acreage).	Probable remission.	Tanks breached.		Amount of damage to tanks.	Remarks.
		Mud.	Brick.				Minor irrigation.	Public Works Department.		
				RS.					RS.	
10. Bhadrachalam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Nugur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Polavaram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Chodavaram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	4,413	41 to 46	3,74,363	..	..	99	6	16,000	



II

G.O. No. 2507, *Revenue, dated* 25*th October* 1928.

The Government sanction an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand only) in connexion with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods in East Godavari district. The Accountant-General is requested to issue telegraphic orders placing this sum at the disposal of the Collector of East Godavari.

* * * *

(By order of the Governor in Council)

D. N. STRATHIE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.
Copy to the Collector of East Godavari.
,, Board of Revenue.
,, Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

III

G.O. No. 2527, *Revenue, dated* 26*th October* 1928.

The Government sanction an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 (twenty thousand) in addition to the sum of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) already sanctioned in G.O. Mis No. 2507, Revenue, dated the 25th October 1928, in connexion with the relief of distress caused by the recent floods in East Godavari district. The Accountant-General is requested to issue telegraphic orders placing this sum at the disposal of the Collector of East Godavari.

* * * *

(By order of the Governor in Council)

D. N. STRATHIE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.
Copy to the Collector of East Godavari.
,, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
,, Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

IV

Government telegram (from the Local Self-Government Department) to the District Board President, East Godavari, dated 27th October 1928.

Take immediate steps to restore communication trunk road making temporary crossings where bridges have gone. Apply for grants immediately work starts.

V

Letter from F. G. DICKINSON, Esq., Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern division, dated 1st November 1928, No. 1202-S.

I have to report as follows on the floods experienced due to the burst of the north-east monsoon and on the damages done to delta works.

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2. The rain commenced about 1 a.m. 20th instant and the following figures give the average rainfall for the delta :—

Up to 6 a.m. 20th instant	... ...	1·31 inches.
,, 6 a.m. 20th to 6 a.m. 21st instant	...	1·68 ,,
,, 6 a.m. 21st to 6 a.m. 22nd instant	...	7·13 ,,
,, 6 a.m. 22nd to 6 a.m. 23rd instant	...	1·59 ,,

3. On the 20th morning, the Dowlaishweram head sluices were reduced to 6·00 rear reading and on the 21st morning they were closed. This was not sufficient however to enable the upland drainage entering Samalkot canal to be disposed of by means of lock culverts and weirs and it was found necessary to open Biccavol and Vetlapalem surplus weirs. The position got worse during the day and these weirs had to be fully opened and water was drained off from Samalkot canal at both ends.

4. At 4 p.m. on the 21st the water in front of Biccavol weir was 0·8 foot above F.S.L. and this rose to about 1·5 feet above F.S.L. at midnight, to 3·0 feet at 6 a.m. on 22nd and 5·5 feet at 10 a.m. on the 22nd, the maximum reached. The road culverts had been unable to take all the upland drainage during the night of the 21st—22nd and the water had started flowing over the road in many places, the maximum depth over the road was about 3 feet 6 inches. This sudden rush of water was not due only to the rainfall but to many tanks breaching in the first case and later the railway embankment (which had acted as a bund) breaching.

5. The Samalkot canal could have carried about 3 feet above F.S.L. with considerable risk but above this figure the banks began to give way and I saw it overflowing at 15/3 and 16/4: although I expect there were other places it has been difficult to find out all the places due to the difficulty of getting about at the time.

6. By 10 a.m. on the 22nd all the lands and villages between the canal and the railway were about 4 feet under water and houses were collapsing. The ryots then took things into their own hands and in large bodies proceeded to various places to cut breaches in the left bank of Samalkot canal in order to get the water into the canal.

7. As a result of the various breaches, relief was brought to the Samalkot canal and uplands and the water began to fall in the canal as can be seen by the following readings in front of Biccavol weir :—

6 p.m. 22nd	... ...	3·9 ft.	above	F.S.L.
6 a.m. 23rd	... ...	1·4 ft.	,,	,,
4 p.m. 23rd	... ...	0·2 ft.	below	,,
6 a.m. 24th	... ...	1·5 ft.	,,	,,
4 p.m. 24th	... ...	2·2 ft.	,,	,,
6 a.m. 25th	... ...	2·7 ft.	,,	,,

But for the breaches on the right bank bringing immediate relief there would most likely have been considerable damage to the masonry works of Biccavol and Vetlapalem weirs and the aqueduct at Samalkot. At 10 a.m. the water in front of Biccavol weir was only about 2 inches below the top of the weir.

8. In the last reach of Samalkot canal the water was kept below F.S.L at Cocanada lock until about 6 p.m. on the 22nd when the water began to rise rapidly due to the East and West Yeleru rivers overflowing their banks.

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This sudden rise was due to the railway breaching again and releasing huge quantities of water. This breached both banks in several places between 33/4 and 36/0 and as a result of the rush of water towards Cocanada lock the water on the right bank near Cocanada lock was breached for about 80 feet.

9 Up till 10 a.m. on the 22nd a considerable amount of water had been drawn off from Samalkot canal into Cocanada and Mandapeta canals in order to relieve Samalkot canal. This was causing a grave situation on the 3rd and 4th reach, Cocanada canal. When it was seen that the Samalkot canal banks could not be saved it was decided to concentrate on saving the banks of Cocanada canal by raising the reading in front of Medapadu lock to F.S.L. and reducing the discharge. This had immediate effect and the situation was considerably improved.

10. The position was considered safe until the 23rd, when due to the rapid rush of water down the Yeleru rivers the shipping canal in Cocanada was unable to cope with the water with the result there was considerable backing up of water up the drains and in this case Kovvur creek. Until this time 6·0 had been maintained in front of Kovvur lock or 1·5 below F.S.L. The water rose that much in the creek that it began to flow back through the lock gates into the canal and finally gave a maximum reading of 8 feet in front of Kovvur lock on the 24th instant.

11. The ryots of the last reach of Cocanada canal then began to fear for their crops and houses and in a large body went to new Kovvur lock and cut breaches each side of the regulator to try and drain off the water into K.M.J. canal which up to this point had been kept below F.S.L.

12. I inspected the Samalkot canal from Dowlaishweram to Coçanada and also a breach in the West Yeleru on 26th and 27th instant. The road is breached in many places, due, as far as Samalkot, to the ryots cutting breaches and lower down to the East Yeleru overflowing the road.

13. As far as Samalkot there are 24 breaches and one masonry sluice washed away but of the breaches only six are serious. All but one had been closed by 27th October and it is hoped to have all repaired to such an extent that water can be allowed in the canals up to 2′ below F.S.L. by November 2nd. Then punts can be used for bringing earth to breach sites to complete repairs. When the head sluices are opened it means that all but the last reach of Samalkot canal will be navigable.

14. As regards the last reach of Samalkot canal there are 25 breaches due to East and West Yeleru water overflowing the banks but as far as it had been possible to see at present only two are serious. One below the surplus weir and the other on the right bank just above the lock. This has demolished two lascars' quarters and the store shed. The Subdivisional Officer was successful in his efforts at preventing a scour right round the lock chamber.

15. There are seven breaches in the banks of the West Yeleru river up to the 5th mile and below this the banks are still under submersion. Two of the most serious breaches on the left bank have been closed with sand bags. This is stopping the water flowing across country into the upper part of the last reach of Samalkot canal.

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16. In the Cocanada canal there were two breaches on the left bank just below Tossipudi lock cut by the villagers of Tossipudi to drain their village. These have been closed by the villagers and were not serious. In the last reach of Cocanada canal, the water from the fields overflowed the left bank but has not caused any serious damage.

17. The cuts each side of the Kovvur regulator, referred to above have already been closed temporarily and further repairs are in progress. In the K.M.J. canal itself there was a breach in the Salt basin channel and this is being closed by the Salt Department. There was serious danger of the ryots breaching the canal banks near Gorripudi aqueduct, but this was averted by the help of the police who sent half a dozen constables to patrol the banks.

18. The work has been put in hand without waiting for estimates but it is hoped to submit these as soon as possible, but Section officers have very little time to attend to details as they are out all day superintending the work of the coolies.

19. It is hoped to have all the canals navigable in another ten days but permanent repairs will take another month at least excluding repairs to masonry works.

Endorsement No. 2448/28–C–1, *dated 3rd November* 1928.

Submitted to Government for information.

L. H. GREG,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department.

VI

Government Memorandum No. 3540–*E*/28, *Revenue, dated* 14*th November* 1928.

[Floods—East Godavari—Damages—Minor irrigation works—Collector's Ref. B–3 No. 7863/28, dated 9th November 1928.]

In his letter quoted above the Collector has reported that 99 Minor Irrigation tanks have breached and that the repairs will cost about Rs. 16,000. The Collector should proceed with the execution of the repairs at once applying for the necessary allotment of funds in due course. The Board of Revenue is requested to issue instructions accordingly.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
" Collector of East Godavari.

[26th November 1928

VII

Government Memorandum No. 19914–*D*/28–1, *P.W.* & *L., dated* 21*st November* 1928.

[Floods--East Godavari district.]

The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) is requested to take steps immediately to effect such urgent temporary repairs as are necessary to irrigation works damaged by the recent floods in the East Godavari district.

He should apply for funds as soon as practicable, but should not wait for formal allotments. As regards permanent repairs estimates should be prepared urgently, so that they may be sanctioned in time and the work completed before the next rainy season.

C. A. SOUTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).
Copy to the Collector of East Godavari.